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1867

Barteldes SEEDS

1919



YOU'LL BE SATISFIED AT HARVEST

HELP FEED EUROPE



Mr. Hoover Has Promised Europe 20,000,000 Tons of Food “BACK HIM UP WITH A GARDEN”

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DECEMBER 1, 1918

Last summer, when the military situation was acute, we assured the Inter-Allied Food Conference in London, that whatever the war-food program of the Allies required we were prepared to meet; that the Conference need not consider whether or not we had the supplies, we were prepared to find them; we pledged ourselves, by the voluntary economy of our people, to have reserves in food to supply all necessities. The ending of the war does not release us from the pledge. The same populations must be fed, and until another season has passed they cannot feed themselves.

In addition to the supplying of those to whom we are already pledged, we now have the splendid opportunity and obligation of meeting the needs of those millions of people, in the hitherto occupied territories, who are facing actual starvation. The people of Belgium, Northern France, Serbia, Roumania, Montenegro, Poland, Russia and Armenia rely upon America for immediate help.

No government nor nation can stand if its people are starving. We must do our part if the world be not consumed in a flame of anarchy.

The American people in this most critical period of their history, have the opportunity to demonstrate not only their ability to assist in establishing peace on earth, but also their consecration, by self-denial, to the cause of suffering humanity.

HERBERT HOOVER.



EVERY GARDEN AND EVERY FARM MUST DO ITS SHARE

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AMOUNT CARRIED FORWARD

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THE BARTELDES SEED CO.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Member
American Seed Trade
Association

United States Food Administration
License No. G-23217



1867

TO

1919

52 Years

The war has been brought to a glorious end, but the need for food has increased instead of decreased. We must send food not only to our Allies but also to millions of other war stricken people. As this page goes to press, Mr. Hoover is in Europe getting first hand information and making plans to help these starving millions. When he comes back he will no doubt tell us that the need is much greater than anyone had realized.

Every one of us must do our part—not only in saving food, but, what is of greater importance, in producing it. Every farm should be worked to the limit and every garden should be made to produce to the utmost.

Plant vegetables that will save meat, transportation and wheat.

Gardening, which cuts your grocery bills in half, gives you healthful exercise during the long twilight evenings, and provides fresh vegetables for your table during the summer and a generous supply for winter storage, is surely a pleasant and easy way of aiding the war stricken people of Europe.

Plant every acre and every foot of ground but above all plant only seed that you know to be of high quality. To risk your labor and your land to seeds of unknown quality is the worst kind of folly. You may save a few cents in the cost of the seed, but on the other hand you may not only lose your crops, but also introduce on your farm a host of vicious weeds.

The farmers and gardeners all through the Middle West have been planting Barteldes Seeds for over a half century and they know they can be depended on.

YOU TAKE NO RISK IN BUYING FROM US. All orders are taken and shipments made subject to your being satisfied with the seeds on arrival. When the seeds arrive you can examine them, test them, and if for any reason you are not satisfied, and will notify us within five days of receipt of same, we stand ready to take the seeds off of your hands and refund your money. It is well known, however, that seeds of the best quality often fail through various causes beyond human control, and we therefore, give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

PRICES. All prices quoted in this catalog are subject to market changes but as a rule the prices of garden seeds hold good during the season.

PINK LIST. Prices of field seeds change constantly and we therefore issue our "Pink List," giving current prices of field seeds. We issue this frequently and are always glad to send it when asked to do so. A postal card will bring it to you.

In ordering from the Pink List be sure to note the date at the top which shows when the list was printed. If the list you have is an old one send for a new one to get the correct prices. A postal card will bring it to you.

In case the price is different from what you figure on in your order we will, unless you give us instructions, use our best judgment as to whether to send you more or less seeds, or perhaps write you in case the difference is considerable. You will in all cases get the full value of your money.

SEEDS BY MAIL. We will send postpaid all Garden and Flower Seeds at the prices given in the following list, with the exception of heavy seeds, as Beans, Peas, Corn, Clover, Grain, Grass Seeds and Onion Sets. If you order these by mail, be sure to add postage.

SEEDS NOW GO BY PARCEL POST. Take advantage of this low rate of postage. The rates for the lower zones or up to a distance of 300 miles are very low and you can have your seeds delivered right to your door for less money than it would cost you to drive to town.

For Parcel Post information, see page 128 of this catalog.

HOW TO ORDER. Fill out the order sheet enclosed herewith, writing your name and address very plainly.

SEND CASH ALONG WITH ORDER.

Remittances may be made by Money Order, Draft, Stamps or Currency. We accept any amount of 3-cent stamps the same as cash. Be sure you register your letters if they contain cash. Money orders are the most economical and practical means of remitting.

ORDER EARLY. We will appreciate it if our customers will favor us with their kind orders as early as possible.

Send in your orders. You will be pleased with our service and well satisfied with our seeds.

BRANCHES. We have houses in Oklahoma City, Okla., and Denver, Colo., and if for reason of lower freight rates or prompter service a customer prefers to order from either of these places we assure him equally fair treatment.

THE BARTELDES GARDEN GUIDE

We offered this book for the first time last year and it proved so popular that we have printed a second issue. This book tells about hot-beds, cold-frames, how to prepare the soil, how to fight insects, how to get early crops, how to store vegetables for winter use, and many other things of interest. It is free. Ask for it when you send in your order.

SPECIAL OFFER ON 10c PACKETS

3 for 25c

6 for 45c

14 for \$1.00

THE HONEY DEW MELON

This melon, unknown a few years ago, is now offered on the menus of all Dining Cars, Hotels and Restaurants throughout the country.

The flavor of the Honey Dew is so delicious and so entirely distinct that it has at once put this melon in a class by itself.

The melon was produced by crossing the well-known Rocky Ford with an African melon. The result of this cross was then crossed with the Improved Hybrid Cassaba and this produced a melon which retained the sweetness of the Rocky Ford, the delicious flavor of the African melon and the smooth hard shell of the Cassaba.

The average size of the melon is six inches in diameter and seven to eight inches in length, weighs five to six pounds. The skin is smooth with an occasional net, and is a creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is emerald green, very thick, melting, fine-grained, and can be eaten clear to the rind. The rind being hard, impervious to water and not easily bruised makes the Honey Dew an excellent shipper.

The qualities mentioned above would alone make this a fine melon but the flavor of the Honey Dew puts it in a class by itself. The Honey Dew is as sweet as honey and has a delicious flavor all its own. This flavor seems to be a combination of many, among which are pineapple, banana and vanilla.

The Honey Dew melons will be in big demand next season and will command the very highest prices.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼lb. \$1.00

ADJUSTO PLANT SUPPORT

Here is the simplest, strongest and most efficient plant support we have ever seen.

The stake is of hardwood painted green and if repainted every season it will last for years. The heavy spring wire is also painted green and will not rust.

It is instantly adjusted to any height and can be adjusted as the plant grows without disturbing the plant. It is indispensable for Tomatoes, Roses, Paeonies, Dahlias, Hydrangeas, Carnations, and any other plants needing support.

We guarantee this support to please you. Order a dozen or two with your seeds and if you are not satisfied you can return them and we will refund your money.

Three Foot.....15c each, \$1.75 per dozen.

Four Foot.....18c each, 2.00 per dozen.

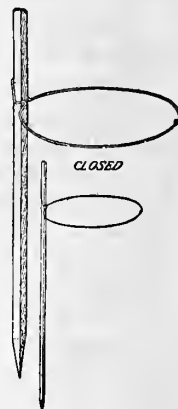
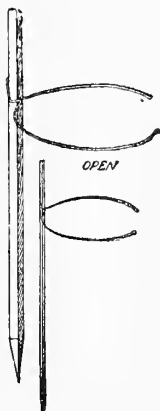
Five Foot.....20c each, 2.25 per dozen.

Small Sizes for Flowers and Potted Plants.

18-inch.....8c each, \$0.85 per dozen.

24-inch.....10c each, 1.00 per dozen.

Postage Extra—Larger sizes weigh one pound each and small sizes about ¼ pound each.



SCHROCK KAFFIR-SORGHUM—Brought by the Sea Gulls

One spring about seven years ago multitudes of sea gulls circled for several days over parts of Oklahoma. Among these gulls were white ones, grey ones, and some orange gulls of the South Seas. Where these birds came from and what they were doing so far from their ocean home will always remain a mystery.

Later in the summer a rural mail carrier noticed in a field along his route a single plant of a type entirely unknown in that part of the state. The earliness, extreme vigor and the large size of the three heads of grain on this one plant made him sit up and take notice.

He staked this plant off and watched it develop. He saved the seed and in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Experiment Stations of Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas, has developed this new variety into the surest grain crop of all the so-called drought-resisting grains.

The sea gulls and this new plant appeared in Oklahoma during the same spring, but whether the gulls brought the seed of this new plant or whether they did not is a matter of theory and of little consequence. The important fact is that in Schrock-Kaffir-Sorghum we have a variety that has made heavy yields of grain year after year when other Kaffirs and other Sorghums were ruined by dry weather.

The name "Kaffir-Sorghum" was suggested by Agronomist Vinal of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Kaffir, because of its kaffir-like heads; and Sorghum, because of its soft, juicy, sweet stalk.

Schrock Kaffir-Sorghum grows very uniformly to a height of from 3½ to 6 feet, and as you will note from the picture, stools and branches out abundantly, and each stalk bears a head of seed. As many as ten heads of grain on a stalk is no exception.

The stalks are slender and very sweet. Cattle and horses will eat it down to the roots, and some growers report that stock prefer it to the sweetest hay and will even leave alfalfa for it.

It makes excellent ensilage and when sown broadcast at the rate of about 50 pounds to the acre it makes fine leafy hay which can be handled with a wheat binder or cut with a mower.

The great advantages of Schrock Kaffir-Sorghum are:

Its earliness to mature grain.
Immense yields of both grain and fodder.
Its ability to withstand the dreaded midge of South Texas.

Great drought-resisting qualities.
Blackbirds bother it but little.
Can be planted three to four weeks earlier than Kaffir.

Owing to the tightness of the hull blackbirds do not like it and will fly over a field of Schrock Kaffir-Sorghum to reach Kaffir, Milo or Feterita. You, who have had your fields stripped by the birds, will appreciate this.

It matures ahead of Feterita and way ahead of Kaffir and Milo, and is without doubt the surest cropper we have ever grown.

Just read what one grower in Oklahoma writes of his 1917 crop which made from 60 to 80 bushels to the acre:

"My crop this year was cut to the ground by hail when less than eight inches high; sprouted from the roots, survived sixty days of practically rainless weather, ending with fourteen days and nights of the hottest, scorching, furnace-like winds that ever blew over this short grass country. Corn shrivelled up and died; cane sown for feed dried up when a foot high; the grass itself was dry enough to burn; yet Kaffir-Sorghum stood green and cool looking and came through with such a crop as I am proud to show anyone."

By all means plant at least a few acres of this sure cropper. We have just so much seed and when this is gone we will be unable to get any more until next season, so send in your order early or you might be disappointed.

PLANTING

The seed should be sown in rows about three feet apart, using from three to five pounds to the acre. For best results it should be planted early, three to four weeks earlier than Kaffir. It is unlike other sorghums in that cold soil does not effect germination.

Plant the seed about two inches deep and cultivate often but very shallow. Deep cultivation will cut many of the roots. When sown broadcast for fodder use about 50 pounds to the acre.

HARVESTING

For Silage and Dry Fodder—Cut with corn binder just before frost.

For Grain only—Head with light corn knife or beet topper, after frost. Stack heads like hay, rick 6 to 8 feet wide. If stacked right they never take water. Turn cattle into stalk fields; they gnaw stalks into the ground.

For Hay—Cut with mower or wheat binder



THREE PLANTS OF SCHROCK KAFFIR-SORGHUM.

when heads are in the dough state, or beginning to harden.

USES: Dry grain has same feeding value as White Kaffir, and like White Kaffir, for best results, should be either ground or fed in the head. Finest for poultry feed. Makes best ensilage in the world because of soft, sweet stalk and immense amount of leaves and grain. Hay has same value as Sudan Grass. Horses, cattle and sheep eat every particle.

Prices: Postpaid, per lb. 25c. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. for 65c; 10 lbs; \$1.00.

For prices in larger quantities please see our Pink List



FETERITA

Courtesy Kansas State Agricultural
College

FETERITA

The season of 1915 was a very wet one and in this season Feterita did not show up very well and consequently lost in favor. The drought of 1916 however, demonstrated once more that Feterita is the most drought-resisting grain crop that we have.

The two best features about Feterita are its wonderful ability to resist drought and its earliness. It has proved without any question its ability to stand dry weather, as it has made good yields during very dry seasons, and in some cases without any rain whatever. Some growers report that Feterita is fully thirty-five to fifty days earlier than Kaffir, and this also is a big advantage.

Feterita branches out from the stem and one plant makes several heads. Chinch bugs do attack it, but seem to prefer other crops. Even when the stalks are eaten off they stool out again and still make a crop.

The grain of Feterita is similar to that of Milo, but is pure white and larger and softer. Feterita is planted in rows like Kaffir or Milo, using from three to five pounds of seed per acre, and the crop is cultivated like Milo or Kaffir. Feterita should not be planted too early or too deep.

Reports show that it is a very good crop for dry regions and is an excellent catch crop in other places. It makes good ensilage and can be hogged down with very satisfactory results. Plant some Feterita and you will get a crop of grain in spite of dry weather.

Price postpaid, per packet 5c; per pound 15c. For quantity prices please see Pink List.

TEPARY BEANS

A Drought-Resisting Bean raised by the Indians in Arizona. Prof. Clothier of the University of Arizona says: "After three years of experimenting with the Tepary Bean I am prepared to say it is one of the most wonderful plants ever presented to the dry farming public."

Tepary Beans will make a fair crop in 75 days and a good crop if they have 90 days. If it is struck by a drought it will ripen the pods already set and when the drought breaks it will set and ripen a new crop.

They have been grown by Indians for thousands of years without irrigation with an annual rainfall of 9 inches.

Price 30c per pound. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.



DANISH STONE HEAD

DANISH STONE HEAD OR ROUND HEAD

Produces fine round heads that are very solid and of an unusually dark purple color. This rich coloring extends to the center of the head and a cross-section shows but very little white.

The plants are of strong growth and the heads about eight inches in diameter and very uniform. This is the best keeper of any of the Red Cabbages. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$3.00.

GIANT CREGO ASTER

This grand Aster is a highly developed American type of the German Comet, Hohenzollern and Mammoth Ostrich Plume Asters. The flowers are of magnificent size, the petals are twisted and curled giving the flowers the fluffy appearance of a Chrysanthemum. The flowers are borne on long stems and keep in fine condition when cut.

Giant Crego Aster, white, pink, lavender or mixed
.....Pkt. 10c

LADY LENOX COSMOS

This variety represents the highest development in Cosmos. The long-stemmed flowers are of immense size. The petals are broadly oval and overlap, forming a circular flower of perfect symmetry and fine lasting qualities. Unsurpassed both for garden decoration and cut flowers.

Lady Lenox, white or pink.....Pkt. 10c

SUDAN GRASS

IT LAUGHS AT DROUGHTS AND REJOICES WHEN IT RAINS

SUDAN GRASS MAKES HAY EVERY YEAR.

The drought of the past summer gave Sudan Grass a severe test and it came out with flying colors. It proved conclusively that Sudan Grass is by far the surest hay crop for the West and Middle West.

It does well when it gets plenty of moisture but it is when a drought strikes the country that it shows it's real worth. Growers everywhere are enthusiastic about it and especially about the crop of hay it made for them during the past summer when nearly everything else burned up.

Sudan Grass is an annual and like Millet must be planted each season. It grows very tall, reaching a height of seven and eight feet. The stems are very small, rarely thicker than a lead pencil, and the plants stools wonderfully, producing under favorable conditions as many as 100 stalks from a single seed.

Under favorable conditions it will make three cuttings and yield up to six tons of hay per acre.

Sudan hay is much relished by horses and cattle, and they will leave almost any kind of roughage for it, cleaning up heads, blades and stalks.

Sudan Grass is generally planted in rows about thirty-six inches apart using about four to six pounds per acre, and also broadcast, using from 10 to 20 pounds per acre. It is important that the seed should not be planted until the soil has become warm, as cold soil only delays germination and dwarfs the



SUDAN GRASS

Courtesy Kansas Agricultural College

early growth. It can be planted any time during the summer as a catch crop, so long as seventy to eighty days intervene before the date of the first expected frost.

SEE PINK LIST FOR PRICES

CALABASH PIPE GOURD

A rapid growing climbing annual from South Africa. The very popular Calabash Pipes are made from the fruit. When grown to make pipes it is best to let the vines run on the ground like cucumbers. These pipes are very light and color nicely.....Pkt. 10c

PE TSAI, OR CHINESE CABBAGE

Also called Celery Cabbage. This variety of recent introduction has attained great popularity in California, Florida and many sections of the East and South. It is most largely used in salads like celery or cut up like cabbage in cold slaw.

For spring planting seed should go in the ground as early as soil can be worked as it quickly runs to seed when hot weather comes on.

It really does not belong to the cabbage family as we know it in this country and will not assume the rather celery like form shown unless the plants are banked up as they grow or the leaves tied up over the center to hold it in upright position and at the same time blanching the inner leaves and leaf stems. If left to grow loose without banking or tying the leaves will spread out like Cos or Romaine lettuce.

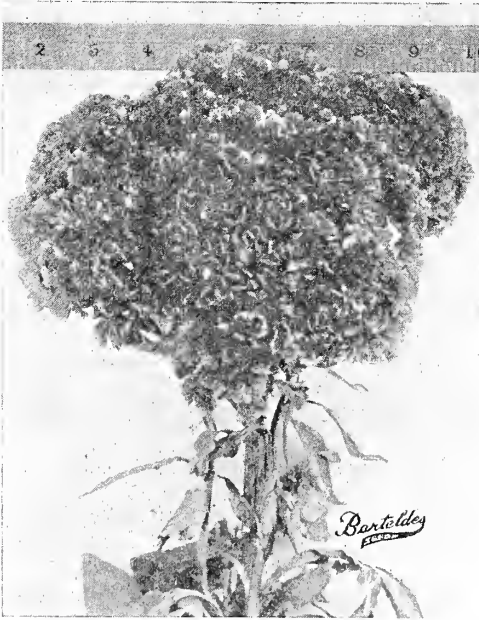
Failure to bank or tie up in this manner has frequently led to disappointment for those growing it for the first time.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c

GIANT EMPRESS COCKSCOMB

The bright purple flower combs of this plant are of truly enormous size and attract attention wherever planted. Flowers are as large as ten inches in diameter and very showy.

The plant is an annual and of easy cultivation. Start seed in the house and set out-doors in May, or sow seed out-doors in May. Plants should be at least a foot apart.

When partially opened the large heads may be cut off and hung up in a cool, dry, shady place. They will keep their color and are fine for winter decoration. Per pkt. 10c.



GIANT EMPRESS COCKSCOMB

SAKURAJIMA RADISH

This Japanese curiosity is the largest of the Oriental winter radishes. It is a white variety of a good quality and mild flavor, attaining a length of 2 feet, and a diameter of 1 foot or more.

Should be sown in July in drills 2 feet apart and thinned to 1 foot apart in the rows. If sown in the spring the winter radishes are apt to go to seed and form no root. In China and Japan they are most commonly eaten cut in chunks and pickled in brine; also sliced or shredded when fresh. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA

This potato lima was bred from the old Kummerle or Dreer Bush Lima and is much superior to its parent. It has the very excellent habit of growing stiffly erect and therefore keeping its bean off of the ground. Contact with the ground discolors beans and is very detrimental to them.

The plants are about thirty inches high and bear an immense crop of fine large pods. The pods are borne in clusters of from five to eight and measure five to six inches long. The beans are delicious and mature eight to ten days earlier than other bush limas.

Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; lb. 55c, postpaid. Not postpaid, lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c.



FORDHOOK LIMA

ANAHEIM PEPPER

Plants are very vigorous and produce fruits 6 to 8 inches long, tapering from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter at top to almost a point. When dried they are a brilliant scarlet and are still more pungent than the Black Mexican Chili Pepper.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$2.00



ANAHEIM PEPPER

SURE CROP WAX BEAN

Sure Crop Wax is a new variety produced by crossing Currie's Rust-Proof with Round Pod Kidney Wax. It is very early, the pod is long, being flat when young but becoming thick-flat later. The seed is black and the pod of a rich yellow color, perfectly stringless at all stages of growth and of fine flavor.

The Sure Crop Wax is very vigorous and healthy, very prolific and altogether an excellent variety.

Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. 55c. Not postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c.

PIONEER PEA

The Pioneer is a new variety of the large podded dwarf type. The pods are even larger than those of the Gradus and the vines are up to 24 inches tall. The Pioneer is strictly an early variety, being just a few days later than the Alaska and from eight to eleven days earlier than the Telephone.

The Pioneer is a fine new variety worthy of a place in every garden and especially in the market garden.

Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. 55c. Not postpaid, lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c.

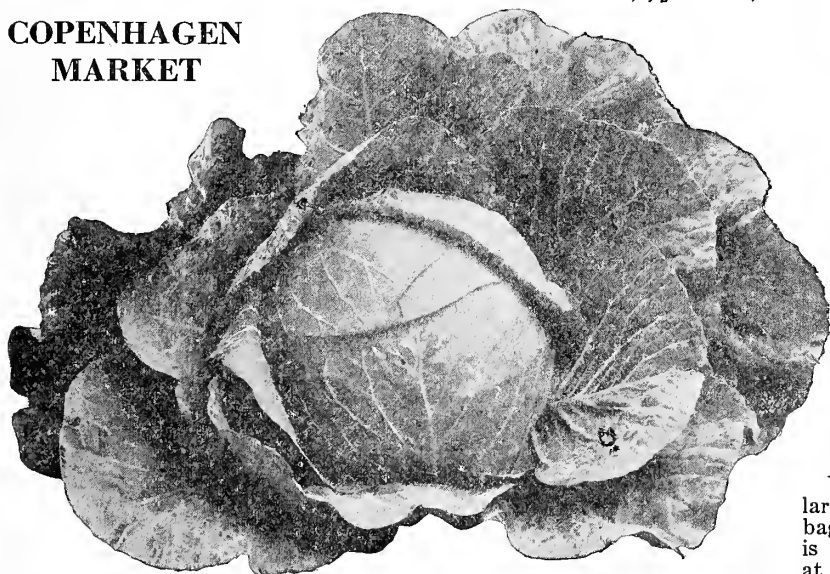
THE NEW "JUNE PINK" TOMATO

Undoubtedly the best pink-fruited early Tomato in cultivation. It is fully as early as "Spark's Earliana," of high productiveness and the vines are absolutely blight proof. The splendid round, solid, meaty Tomatoes are the attraction of the markets.

The plants are very thrifty, making a very vigorous growth. The fruits are usually set in large clusters and run from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. They stand shipping exceedingly well and bring highest prices wherever offered. The Tomatoes are solid, free from core, have only few seed cavities and the meat is of fine flavor. "June Pink" is altogether the most desirable pink variety of first crop.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c

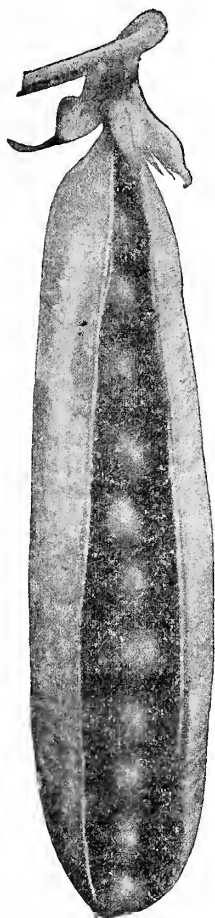
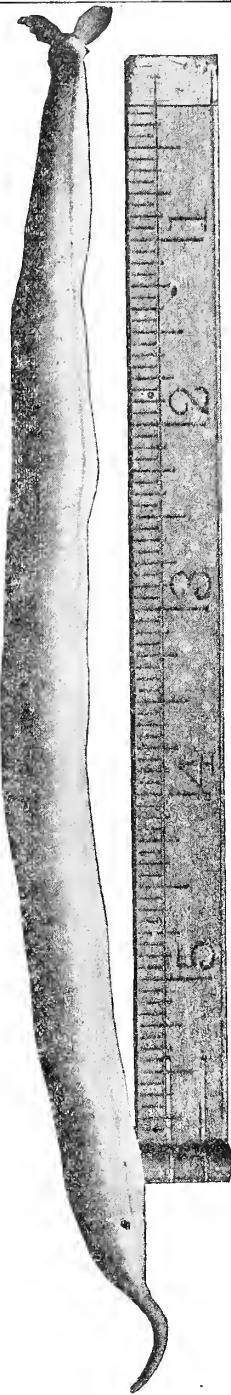
COPENHAGEN MARKET



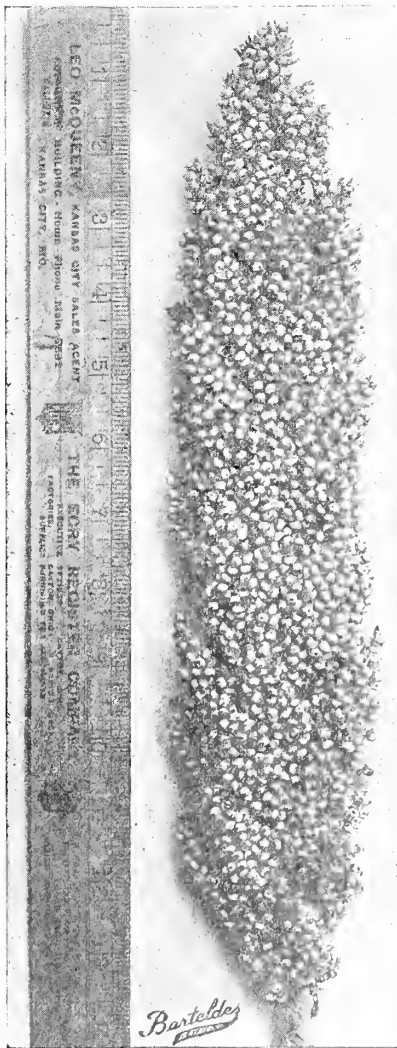
big advantage to the market gardener. The heads are large, averaging about 10 pounds, are very solid and of fine flavor. It matures as early as the Wakefield and yield is much heavier. The plant is short stemmed. Color is light green. Seed from originator in Denmark.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; 1 oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00

SURE-CROP WAX BEAN



PIONEER PEA



PINK KAFFIR

PINK KAFFIR SURE TO MATURE

Every grower of Kaffir Corn knows that nearly every year thousands upon thousands of bushels of Kaffir Corn are caught by early frosts, and every Kaffir Corn grower will appreciate the great value of a variety that will mature from two to three weeks earlier than the White Kaffir.

This difference of two weeks in maturing often means just the difference between a big heavy yield and a field ruined by an early frost.

Pink Kaffir will grow in wetter soil and will stand more dry weather than White Kaffir. Unlike White Kaffir the Pink does not stop growing in dry weather but keeps right on.

The stalk of the Pink Kaffir is slender but the plant has just as many leaves and makes just as much fodder as other Kaffirs. The heads are rather slender but long. Yields are fully as heavy as White or Red Kaffir.

One grower reports as follows: "In 1916 I planted White Kaffir ten days before I did the Pink. The White did not mature while the Pink made 43 bushels per acre. In 1917 I planted both White and Pink at the same time. The White did not mature while the Pink made a heavy yield."

Plant at least a few acres of Pink Kaffir. It will pay you.

Per pound 10c; 5 lbs. 50c, postage extra.

For prices of larger quantities see Pink List.

THE MEXICAN EVER-BLOOMING SINGLE TUBEROSE

They have tall, stiff stems, with single pure white flowers, delightfully fragrant. They should not be planted before danger of frosts is passed. They never blight and the smallest bulb blooms the first season, generally sending up from 5 to 15 flower stalks. If the stalk is cut when the first flower opens and put in water the flowers increase in size and whiteness and keep for a week or ten days. Planted in May will bloom in August.....Each 10c; 2 for 15c; doz. 65c

TWO NEW VARIETIES OF COSMOS

The Cosmos has long been one of the most popular of easy growing annuals. These flowers are a great improvement over the old type and are very beautiful. The type, however, is not entirely fixed and some of the flowers may be large single ones.

Be the first in your neighborhood to show these new varieties.

Crested and Double Cosmos, mixed.....15c per pkt.

DIMORPHOTHECA AURANTIACA

The African Golden Orange Daisy

This is an extremely showy annual of easy culture and is a beautiful flower. The hardy plant has a branching habit, growing 10 to 12 inches in height, and is an exceedingly profuse bloomer. The marguerite-like blossoms, about 2½ inches in diameter, are of a rich, glossy orange gold color.....Packet 10c



CRESTED—COSMOS—DOUBLE

CHINESE WOOLFLOWER

This is one of the most attractive flowers of recent introduction. The plants grow about two feet high, bearing one large center flower and numerous others on side shoots. Each flower resembles a ball of beautiful scarlet wool.

Each plant with the many flowers and green foliage has the appearance of a well arranged bouquet. The flowers are borne from early summer until late fall and retain their beauty until cut down by frost.

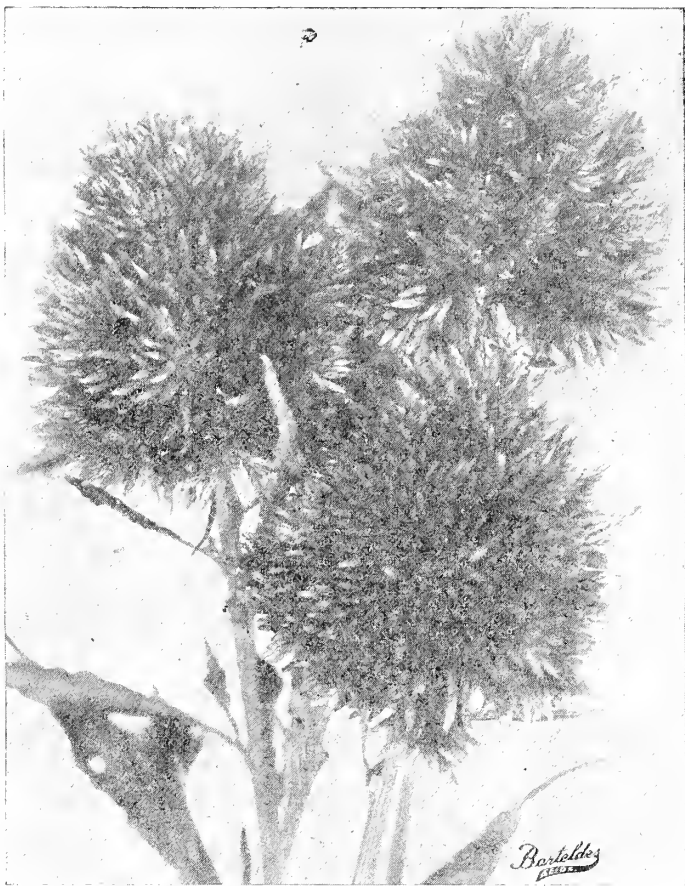
If the flowers are cut when fresh and then carefully dried they will hold their color all winter.

Can be used effectively for masses or borders. Pkt. 15c.

BLACK BEAUTY EGG PLANT

The earliest large-fruited variety. The fruits set freely and develop quickly, so the entire crop can be harvested before frost. They are large, thick and of a rich lustrous purplish-black. The calyx is entirely free from thorns or spines.

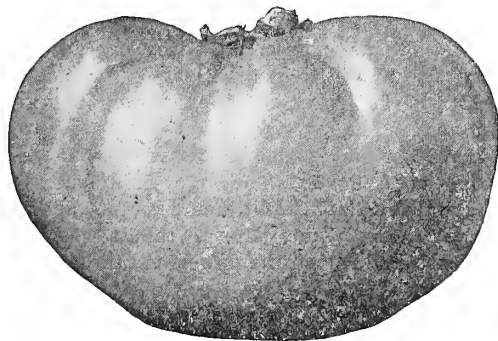
Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.



CHINESE WOOLFLOWER

GOLDEN PONDEROSA

A Splendid Novelty



There are several varieties of Yellow Tomatoes on the market, but most of them are valuable only on account of the novelty of the yellow color.

The Golden Ponderosa has all the good qualities of the Red Ponderosa, and in addition has a striking yellow color, which makes it very attractive.

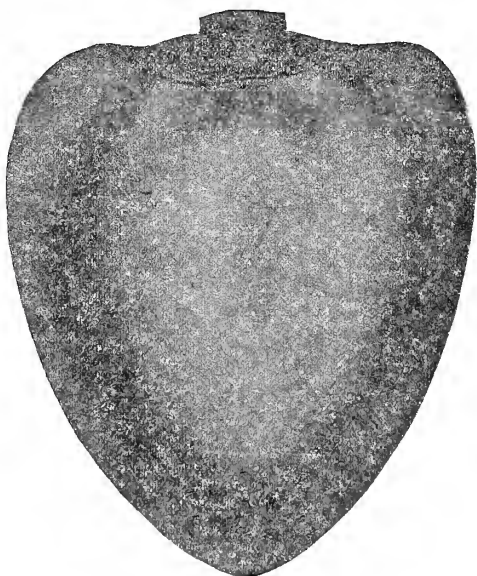
It is a heavy yielder and the tomatoes are of very large size and of a delicious flavor. Excellent for slicing and when the slices are served on a dish with slices of red tomatoes the effect is very pretty and attractive.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30; oz. 50c

NEW BOHEMIAN HORSERADISH MALINER KREN

The Maliner Kren Horse Radish Roots were introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. They are much earlier and produce better than the ordinary sort. The roots grow larger, are whiter, and quality is far superior. All who grow Horse Radish should try this variety.

Dozen 30c; 50 for 80c; 100 for \$1.40, postpaid.



PEPPER PIMIENTO

This new pepper is very mild, with thick heavy flesh and has a delicate flavor. The shape is very good, being of medium length and smooth. It presents an attractive appearance when filled for the table. It is also delicious when used in salads or creamed like onions. Very prolific and a good shipper.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00

WINTER CASABA MUSK MELONS

Winter Melons are becoming more popular every year and the two varieties offered here are two of the best.

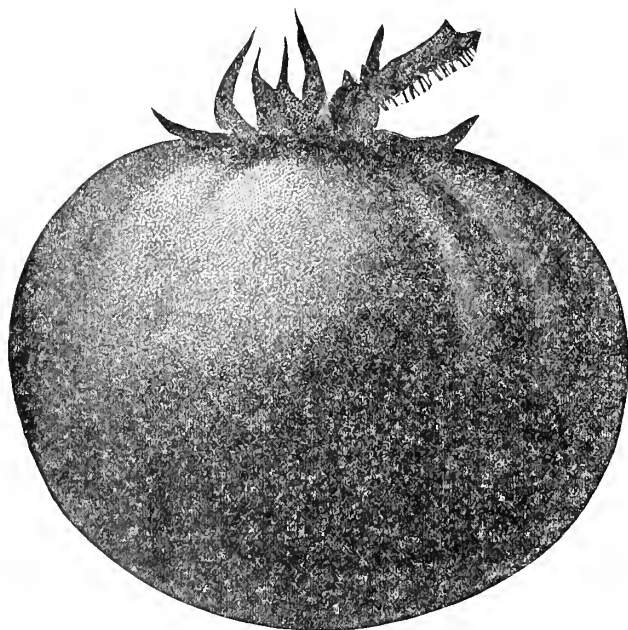
SANTA CLAUS. The name is well appropriated, as you cannot have anything more delicious for your Christmas dinner. The rind has the appearance of

a mottled pomegranate. The shell is hard and about one-eighth inch thick. There is no seed cavity. The seeds are embedded in a jelly-like pulp. The light green flesh is absolutely stringless. Plant the seed early; pick when the green turns to bright yellow and put away until slightly soft.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00

WINTER PINEAPPLE. This is the green melon used extensively for shipping East for the holiday and winter trade. Melons do not mature on the vines and the flavor is greatly improved by being stored in a cool place.....Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50

CHALKS EARLY JEWEL TOMATO



Of most handsome appearance, finest flavor and early ripening qualities, this new bright red Tomato is destined to become a leader among the already numerous popular varieties. In time of ripening it is within a week or ten days later than "Spark's Earliana," the well known earliest of all bright red tomatoes. The extremely handsome fruits are of the finest table qualities, possessing remarkably sweet flavor. They are solidly meaty, having small seed cavities and are not apt to crack. The plants are of robust growth, strong, producing fruits throughout the season, and for this reason we recommend to plant "Chalk's Jewel" not only for an early crop producer, but as one which may be planted as a main crop as well.

For general garden planting, where customers wish to limit their choice to one variety, we can safely recommend "Chalk's Early Jewel" as the variety which will give the best satisfaction.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL TOMATO

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30

RED SUNFLOWER

Horticulturists have been trying for years to get a Red Sunflower. They have not quite succeeded, but have come very near it. We offer a flower the petals of which are red and tipped with yellow. This is a decided novelty and will please you. Pkt. 10c

FOUR FINE CLIMBERS

CARDINAL CLIMBER

This is easily the best annual climber introduced in recent years. It is a very rapid grower and attains a height of twenty-five feet in a season. It has beautiful fern-like leaves and is literally covered from mid-summer to frost with brilliant, fiery red flowers about one and one-half inches in diameter and borne in clusters of five.

It needs a sunny situation and good rich soil. The seeds should be soaked in water a few hours before sowing and should not be planted outside until about the first of May. This plant is a very shy seeder and therefore the seeds are quite expensive. Pkt. 15c; 3 pkts 30c

FANCY JAPANESE MORNING GLORY—FRINGED

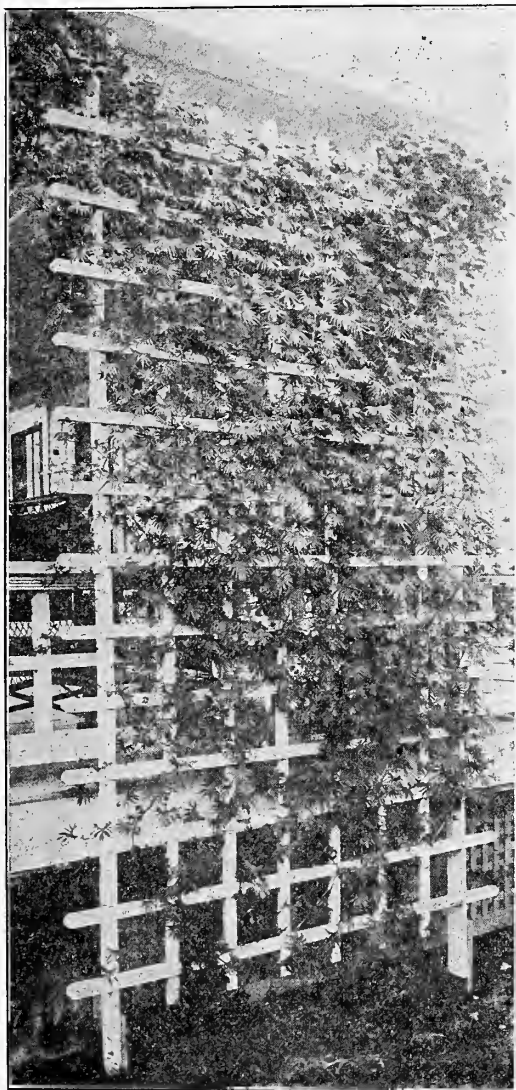
The perfection of Morning Glories. Immense flowers, often as big as a saucer. The colors, shadings and markings of the flowers are limitless. The foliage is luxuriant, distinct and varied, green, silvery and yellow. The robust vines attain a height of 30 to 40 feet in one season. Soak the seed in lukewarm water for a few hours before planting.

Mixed Colors, Pkt. 10c

DOUBLE MORNING GLORY

The variety of colors is almost limitless, running from the darkest reds and purples through all shades of blue and pink to snow-white. Flowers are streaked, mottled, striped, marbled and bordered in wonderful fashion. They are double and semi-double and some are so much fringed as to have the appearance of a double flower.

Mixed Colors, Pkt. 10c



CARDINAL CLIMBER

KUDZU VINE

Jack-in-the-Bean-Stalk-Vine—*Pueraria Thunbergiana*. The most rapid growing plant we have ever seen. It dies to the ground each fall, but makes the remarkable growth of from 50 to 70 feet each summer. The leaves resemble those of the lima bean and the foliage is very dense. Will grow anywhere and can stand an immense amount of hot weather. It grows slowly at first but when once started it will surprise you. You can almost see it grow. Fine for covering porches, arbors or old trees.

Seed, per pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c. Root 25c each, 3 for 60c, postpaid

ORCHID-FLOWERED PANSY

Here is a unique type of pansy among the giant-flowered class. The upper petals are upright and plaited resembling orchids. The colors are terra cotta, flesh, orange, rose pink and lilac. The color combinations are unique and different from others. All pansy growers should try a packet of these as we are sure they will be delighted with them. Price per pkt. 15c

BARTELDES' VEGETABLE SEEDS

Have Given Satisfaction Since 1867. You Can Depend Upon Them.

We will send postpaid all vegetable and flower seeds at the prices given in this catalog, except such heavy seeds as Peas, Beans, Corn, Field Seeds, Grass Seeds and Onion Sets. If these are wanted by mail it will be necessary to add to the remittance 5 cents a pound for small quantities and regular parcel post rates for larger quantities.

The parcels post will be found very convenient and very cheap.

ARTICHOKE

Artischoke

Alcahofa

There are two kinds of Artichokes. The Green Globe and the Jerusalem. The heads of the Green Globe are cooked like Asparagus and make a very delicious food. The roots of the Jerusalem are used for stock feed. This variety will be found listed under field seeds.

CULTURE. Sow in April in rich soil and transplant the following spring to permanent beds (in rows or hills) three feet apart and two feet between the plants. Green Artichoke gives only partial crop the first season, but the beds will be bearing for years. Protect in winter by a covering of leaves or coarse manure.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE. The standard variety. Produces large, globular heads, scales, green shading to purplePkt. 10c

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. Cultivated for its roots, which make an excellent crop for stock feeding. Tubers in season.

For full description and prices in quantities, see field seed section.

ASPARAGUS

Spargel

Asparago

CULTURE. The seed can be sown in any garden soil and should be sown in rows about 14 inches apart as early in the spring as possible. Cultivate thoroughly and thin plants to three inches in the row. The permanent bed should be of deep, rich, loamy soil, well stirred, and as these beds must bear for a good many years they should be well manured and fertilized. If the soil is of stiff clay it should be loosened up by using plenty of sand or even coal ashes. Have rows from two to four feet apart and set the plants a foot apart and at least six inches below the surface. Cut sparingly the second season but after that the beds will yield full crops. One ounce of seed will produce about 250 plants and it takes four or five pounds to the acre.

For full directions how to grow Asparagus, get our Asparagus Book by Hexamer, price.....50c

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE. A magnificent variety. It furnishes fine, white shoots, which stay white as long as they are fit to use without any artificial means of blanching.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 30c; lb. 80c

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. The standard sort, of a large size and excellent quality.....Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 30c; lb. 80c

EARLY ARGENTEUIL. Just recently introduced. It is very early and of extremely vigorous habit, two qualities which make this variety less apt to be attacked by rust. The flavor of the stalk is very delicious. It is appreciated wherever there are people who relish Asparagus.....Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00

PALMETTO. Of bright green appearance, very large size and even, regular growth. Its immense productiveness combined with earliness and good qualities, make it a fine variety for general use.

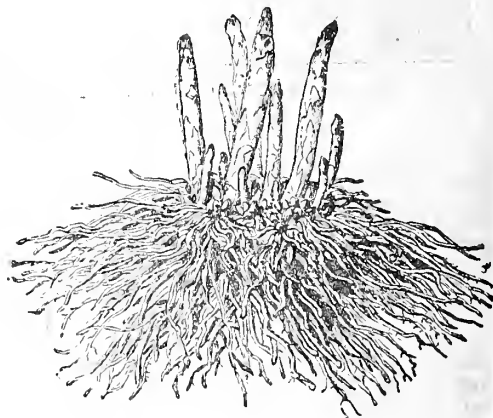
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 30c; lb. 80c



PALMETTO

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

We can furnish roots of the above varieties at 25c per doz; and \$1.25 per 100 postpaid.



BEANS

NOTICE. We are selling everything by the pound. A pound of beans is equal to a little more than a pint. In ordering beans, peas and sweet corn, grass and other field seeds by mail please add postage at regular parcel post rates.

The Bean is one of the most satisfactory vegetables for the home garden. A small patch will supply a good many messes for the table, an almost constant supply can be had by making successive plantings of about ten days apart during the spring, and a fall crop can be had by planting about eight weeks before the first expected frost. They can be served in several different ways and are very easily canned for winter use.

CULTURE. Bush Beans can be planted either in hills or drills but the latter method is the more common. The beans should be planted from one and a half to two inches deep and about four inches apart. The soil should be thoroughly pulverized so the beans will have no difficulty in pushing through. The rows can be from eighteen inches to three feet apart. Beans are often planted as a catch crop between squashes, cucumbers, etc. They protect the tender vines and are out of the way before the entire area is needed for the companion crop. Beans are also planted between the lettuce plants just before the latter reach marketable size, so that by the time the lettuce is removed the area will be occupied by the young beans. One pound to 60 feet of drill; 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD

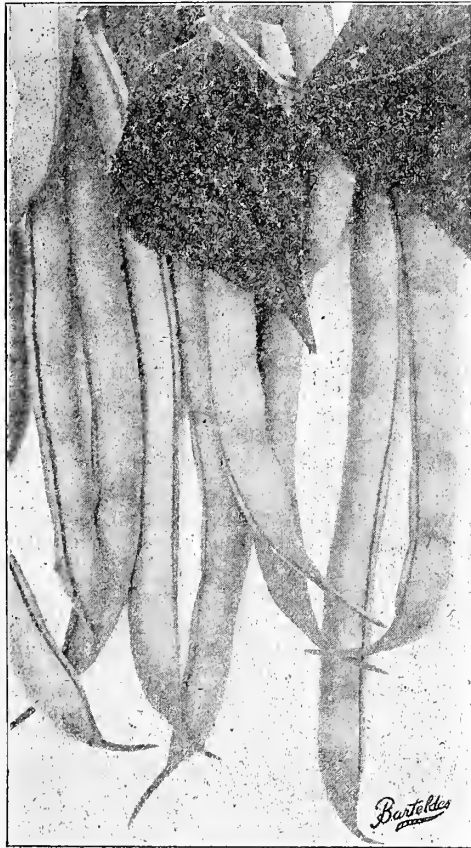
This is today the most popular bean of its class and is the staple variety for general purposes. The pods are long, round, thick, free from strings and very meaty. They are of dark green color, very attractive and of excellent flavor.

The plants are very vigorous and the pods are produced early and in large quantities. . Pkt. 10c; ½-lb. 20c; 1-lb. 30c

EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE. An old favorite and has only recently been surpassed by the Stringless Green Pod. Very prolific and the pods are fine and round, and very tender while young. It is as early as the preceding one, but the pods are not quite as long nor as straight. Pkt. 10c; ½-lb. 20c; 1-lb. 30c

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS. The pods are long, flat and of a bright green color. Plants form erect bushes. Pkt. 10c; ½-lb. 20c; 1-lb. 30c

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE OR BROWN SPECKLED VALENTINE. This may be called one of the second early sorts. Pods are round, of good flavor, but because of the great vigor of the bush it needs twice the usual room. . Pkt. 10c; ½-lb. 20c; 1-lb. 30c



STRINGLESS GREEN POD

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD VALENTINE. The round, meaty pods resemble the Early Red Valentine, but this bean matures a week or ten days later. The pods are quite stringless and brittle at all stages and this variety is to be recommended highly. Pkt. 10c; ½-lb. 20c; 1-lb. 30c

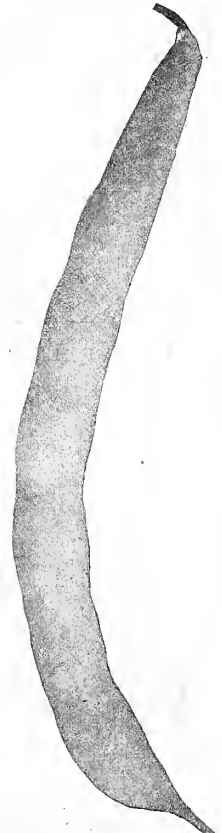
DWARF HORTICULTURAL. An excellent soup bean in summer, a fine baking bean in winter. Pkt. 10c; ½-lb. 20c; 1-lb. 30c

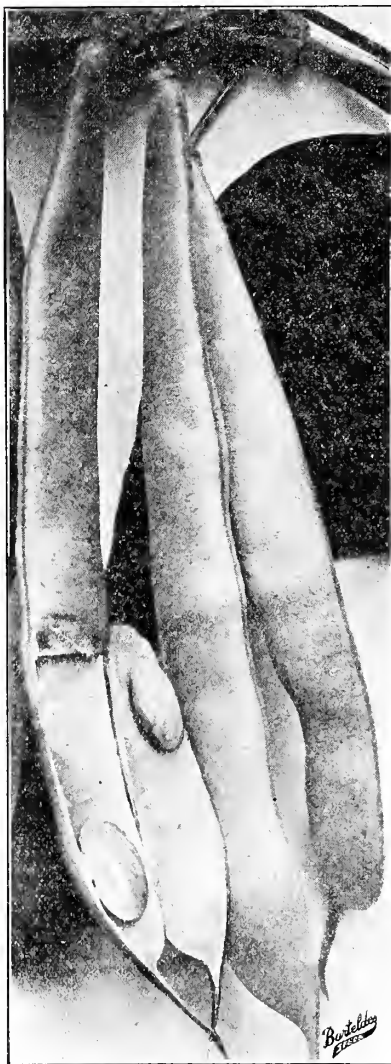
LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT. The standard of white soup beans. Pkt. 10c; ½-lb. 20c; 1-lb. 30c

BARTELDES' GARDEN GUIDE

A new book, giving much valuable information about gardening. It is free. Ask for a copy when you send in your order.

If You Wish to Buy Seeds in Quantities Larger than Quoted Please Ask for Special Prices
EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE





BEANS—Continued

POSTAGE EXTRA

Prices of beans do not include postage. Add regular parcel post rates.

WAX PODS

SURE CROP WAX

See Under Novelties

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX (Rust Proof). The standard wax bean for years. The pods are large, slightly flattened, brittle, quite stringless when young, and of golden wax color. It is very tender, of fine flavor, and is unexcelled as a shell bean for winter use. The bushes are of compact growth and very prolific.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. 20c; 1-lb. 30c

DWARF GERMAN BLACK WAX. Sometimes called Butter Beans. One of the earliest varieties, producing fine, round, meaty pods of good quality. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. 20c; 1-lb. 30c

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. Highly recommended for private planters and market gardeners. The pods are flat, straight, and are produced in large quantities. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. 20c; 1-lb. 30c

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX. Plant grows about 15 inches high, very productive, with straight pods 6 to 7 inches long, light golden yellow color, round, meaty and deeply saddle-backed; flesh brittle, solid and stringless; flavor fine.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. 20c; 1-lb. 30c

CURRIE'S RUST PROOF BLACK WAX. As near rust proof as a good bean can be. Very vigorous and hardy and productive.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. 20c; 1-lb. 30c

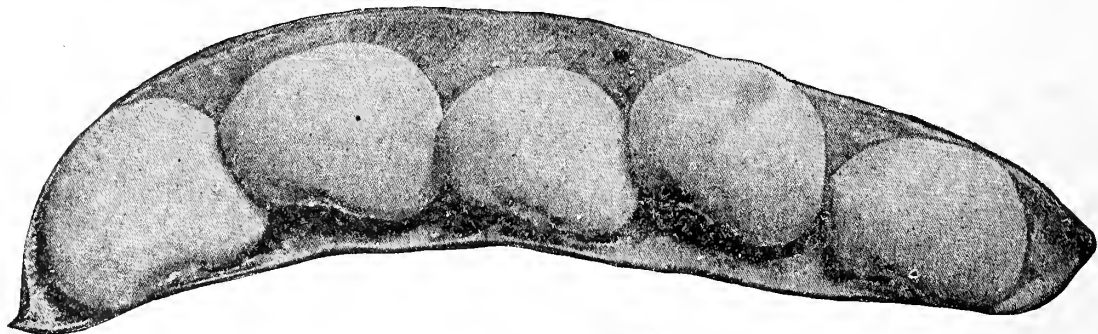
DAVIS' WHITE WAX. This bean does not discolor, and is therefore excellent for canning. It is immensely productive and a very good shipper. The pods are straight and 5 to 6 inches in length. The dry bean is white and very desirable for winter use.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. 20c; 1-lb. 30c

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX

BUSH LIMA BEANS

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA. (See under Novelties.)



BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA. This is the bush form of the Large White Lima. The bush is about 20 inches high and up to two and a half feet in diameter, bearing from 50 to 100 large pods.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA. This bean is about two weeks earlier than the pole Limas. It needs no stakes and produces an enormous crop of delicious Lima beans.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c

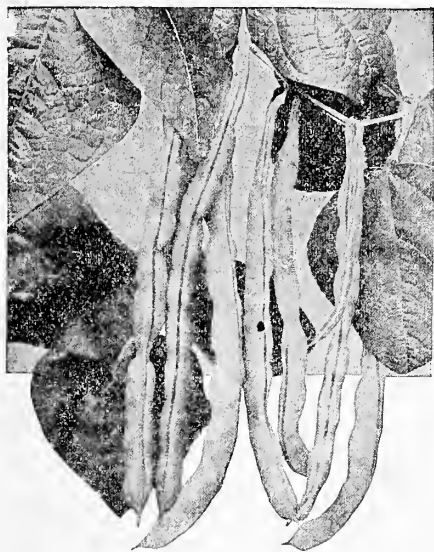
BEANS—Continued

POLE OR RUNNING VARIETIES

Stangenbohnen

Porotos de enrame

Postage, extra. Add regular parcel post charges.



KENTUCKY WONDER

BURGER'S GREEN STRINGLESS. This bean has surpassed the old Kentucky Wonder, it being earlier and bearing for a longer time. The pods are stringless and up to eight inches long, dark green, very tender, and have a delicious flavor. The dry beans are white.
Pkt. 10c; ½-lb. 25c; 1-lb. 35c

KENTUCKY WONDER OR OLD HOMESTEAD. This has been for a long time the most popular bean. It is very vigorous, climbs well, and bears abundance of nearly round pods which are often ten inches long.
Pkt. 10c; ½-lb. 25c; 1-lb. 35c

WHITE CREASEBACK. Extremely early and matures all its pods at the same time. Vines are medium sized but wonderfully productive in good soil. The pods are quite round, quite fleshy, medium sized, silvery green, and are borne in clusters of four to twelve. Are excellent snap beans, fine shippers and are especially fine for baking.
Pkt. 10c; ½-lb. 25c; 1-lb. 35c

LAZY WIFE. So named because of the easy picking, and a very popular bean in some localities. Pods are broad, thick, very fleshy, entirely stringless and of a rich buttery flavor when cooked. The beans are white and make a good dry bean for winter use.Pkt. 10c; ½-lb. 25c; 1-lb. 35c

CUT SHORT OR CORN HILL. The old standard for planting among corn. Pods are short, round and tender.
Pkt. 10c; ½-lb. 25c; 1-lb. 35c

WHITE DUTCH CASEKNIFE. Pods are large, flat and green; can be either snapped or shelled.
Pkt. 10c; ½-lb. 25c; 1-lb. 35c

HORTICULTURAL OR SPECKLED CRANBERRY. A showy bean and matures in eighty days. Pods green, dashed with red, valued as a snap or for shelling.Pkt. 10c; ½-lb. 25c; 1-lb. 35c

EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX. The only wax bean among the pole varieties. It bears from July until frost and the pods are six to eight inches long and come in clusters from three to six. The flavor is most excellent.Pkt. 10c; ½-lb. 25c; 1-lb. 35c

FLOWERING BEANS

SCARLET RUNNER. Has a fine scarlet flower and is very desirable for covering trellises, old fences, etc. The green pods are edible.Pkt. 10c; ½-lb. 30c; 1-lb. 50c

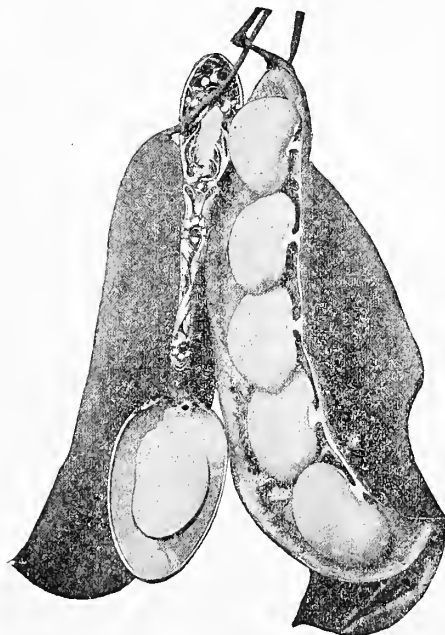
POLE LIMA BEANS

LARGE WHITE LIMA OR BUTTER BEANS. The old favorite and of fine flavor.Pkt. 10c; ½-lb. 25c; 1-lb. 35c

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA. This is a decided improvement over the large White, being a strong grower, very productive and bearing large, well filled pods. The beans are usually shelled, of fine quality and excellent flavor.
Pkt. 10c; ½-lb. 25c; 1-lb. 35c

SMALL CAROLINA OR SIEVA LIMA. This is a small type of the pole limas. It matures quickly, produces immense crops, and makes an excellent bean for winter use.Pkt. 10c; ½-lb. 25c; 1-lb. 35c

THE BARTELDES GARDEN GUIDE tells how to store vegetables for winter use. The book is free. Send for a copy when you order.



KING OF THE GARDEN

If You Wish to Buy Seeds in Quantities Larger than Quoted Please Ask for Special Prices

TABLE BEETS

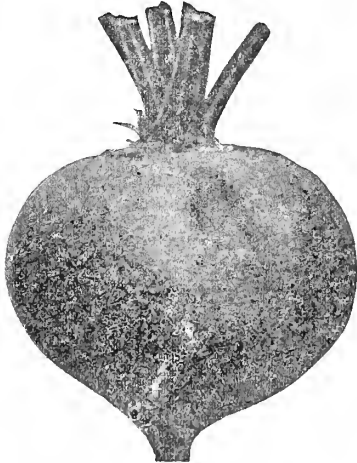
Rote Rüben

Beets can be very easily grown in the home garden. Beets are used for pickles, boiled, sliced, and fried in butter, adding a little vinegar just before removing from the fire. The young plants are used for greens.

CULTURE. Beets do best in rich, sandy loam, but may be grown in any good soil. The seed should be sown in the spring as soon as danger of frost is passed, in rows from 12 to 30 inches apart. As soon as the plants are well up they should be thinned to 4 or 5 inches in the row. The seed should be covered to the depth of about an inch. It takes about two ounces of seed for 100 feet of row and about 6 to 8 pounds to the acre.

For a succession of young beets during the summer plant every four weeks during spring months. Beets for winter storage should be sown in late summer.

Remolachas



EARLY MODEL

Early Model

The earliest of any beet in existence. It is of perfect globe shape with small tap roots. The color of the flesh is very dark red, which makes it splendid for pickling purposes. In flavor it cannot be beat. It is tender, sweet and juicy, retaining its crispness throughout the season. The foliage is of a very dark color, is very small, permitting close planting of beets. This is one of the best acquisitions of recent years. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75

Barteldes' Early Blood Turnip

This is a carefully selected strain of this Blood Turnip Beet. It is very early, deep blood red and almost round. It is smooth and an excellent forcing variety. Good for main, spring or summer crop, and is a fine keeper. It cooks sweet and crisp and is an excellent beet in every respect. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50

EDMOND'S BLOOD TURNIP. Handsome round shape, skin very deep, blood red color, flesh very dark and exceedingly sweet and tender. Very regular and of good size. Make excellent bunch beets.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c; 1-lb. \$1.50

CROSBY'S EARLY EGYPTIAN. One of the earliest and best on the market. It is more globular than the Early Egyptian. Especially good for market gardeners. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN. An extra early turnip-shaped variety; has small tops and grows quickly. The flesh is in alternate rings of white and red. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50

DETROIT DARK RED. A choice strain of dark red turnip beet of globular to oval shape with smooth roots and small tops. Skin is blood red, zoned with light shades, tender and sweet. Fine for market and canning. . Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50

THE LENTZ. As early as the Egyptian, flesh very tender and sweet at all times. Very productive, a good keeper and will produce crop in six weeks from time of planting.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50

ECLIPSE. This is as early as the Egyptian, but is more desirable owing to its globe shape, smoothness and regularity. It has a small firm top, is very sweet, fine and of dark red color.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50

HALF LONG RED. Larger than the turnip beets and makes a heavier yield.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50

LONG BLOOD RED. The old standard variety for table and cattle. It is the best drouth resister of all; color deep red, flesh very sweet. Grows entirely under the ground.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50

SWISS CHARD, OR FOLIAGE BEET. This is a distinct vegetable from the common beet, much superior for greens, and is ready for use much earlier. When mature, the plants form broad, flat and beautifully white and wax-like stems, which are very delicious when cooked as beets and asparagus tips, or pickled. We recommend this beet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00

You Wish to Buy Seeds in Quantities Larger than Quoted Please Ask for Special Prices



SWISS CHARD



SUGAR BEETS AND STOCK BEETS

Runkel Rüben

Remolachas Forrajetas

CULTURE. The soil for these should be plowed more deeply and the drills should be farther apart than for garden beets. Sow in April or beginning of May in drills from 2 to 3 feet apart, and when 4 to 5 inches high thin to 12 or 15 inches in the row. As soon as frost comes dig up the roots, cut top off and then pile 5 to 6 feet deep on a raised and sloping situation and cover at frost with straw or hay and one inch of earth. As it gets colder, increase to 5 or 6 inches of earth; by so doing all danger of heating is obviated, and the roots keep until next summer. Four or five pounds are sown to the acre. Sugar beets are also used for stock feeding, and while not as large as the Mangels, they have a higher percentage of sugar and therefore are of higher feeding value.



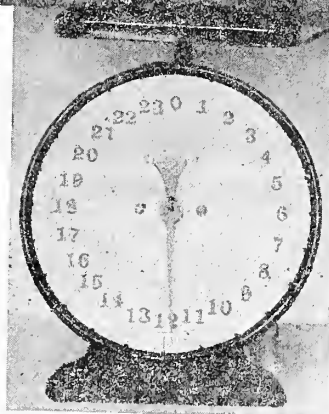
SUGAR BEETS

RED TOP SUGAR. Fine, sweet flesh and the best for cattle feeding. Oz. 10c; ¼-lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00

LANE'S IMPERIAL SUGAR. Will yield almost as much as the best Mangel. Oz. 10c; ¼-lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00

SILESIAN SUGAR. The old well-known standard variety and a good beet for feeding. Oz. 10c; ¼-lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED SUGAR. This is one of the best for making sugar. The skin is a creamy color and flesh is white. Oz. 10c; ¼-lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00



MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL

STOCK BEETS

YELLOW GLOBE MANGEL. This beet is easily pulled and more delicate than the Long Red. Oz. 10c; ¼-lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00

GOLDEN TANKARD. This is a yellow beet, the most prolific variety, and very nutritious. It is one of the most profitable varieties for stock feeding. Oz. 10c; ¼-lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00

MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL. These roots attain an enormous size and it is a fine variety for feeding. Oz. 10c; ¼-lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00

WHITE KLEIN WANZLEBEN SUGAR. The beet contains 15 to 16 per cent sugar, and yields, under an average condition, 16 tons to the acre. It has a long slender root, and grows deeply sunk into the ground. . . . Oz. 10c; ¼-lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00

Write for special quotations on large quantities.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Rosenkohl

Col de Bruselas

This another member of the Cabbage family. They form a straight stock which bears on all sides a large number of miniature cabbages. These have a particularly fine flavor and are esteemed a delicacy by many.

Brussels Sprouts are more hardy than cabbage, and in mild climates may remain in the open ground all winter, the heads being removed as desired. For winter use in cold localities, take up plants that are well laden with heads and set them close together in a pit, cold frame or cellar, with a little soil around the roots. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 20c; ¼-lb. 75c

RED GLOBE MANGEL. This variety is especially adapted to shallow soils. It is a large, round beet, red-skinned and white fleshed. It is an excellent keeper. . . . Oz. 10c; ¼-lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00



GIANT HALF SUGAR MANGEL. This beet combines the large size of the Mangel with the great feeding value of the Sugar Beets. The flesh is white, crisp and very sweet, and the beet grows well above the ground. We recommend it especially. Oz. 10c; ¼-lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25

BROCCOLI

Spargelkohl

Coliflor de moradu

This plant belongs to the family of "Brassica" and is cultivated like Cabbage, Cauliflower and the other members of that family. Sow early in the spring, then transplant and set out. It will form heads like Cauliflower, but it is more hardy and of a less delicate flavor. It is grown in cold localities to some extent, and also in the South for winter use.

Purple Cape. . . . Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼-lb. \$1.50.

Large White Mammoth.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼-lb. \$1.50

CABBAGE

Weisskraut

Col Repello

CULTURE. For early cabbages sow the seed in a hotbed in March or April, covering the seed from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep and when big enough transplant to another bed. As soon as the ground is in good condition transplant outside in rows 2 feet apart and 15 to 18 inches in a row. The soil should be mellow, rich and well drained. For late crops the seed can be sown in a cold frame, or even in the open ground, and then transplanted in rows 3 feet one way and 2 feet the other, so as to be able to work with a horse and cultivator. One ounce of saltpeter dissolved in 3 gallons of rain water sprinkled over the cabbage or cauliflower will destroy the green worm. The liquid being clear does not color the cauliflower or cabbage heads. Fine air-slacked lime or tobacco dust sifted on the young plants as soon as the fleas appear on the ground will prevent them from doing harm. One ounce of good seed will produce 2,000 plants. About 16,000 early or 8,000 late cabbage plants to one acre.

Danish Stonehead

(see Novelties)

Copenhagen Market

EARLIEST VARIETIES



JERSEY WAKEFIELD



TRUE JERSEY WAKEFIELD. This is a most remarkable variety, particularly adapted to the wants of market gardeners. It heads evenly from the latter part of June to the beginning of July. It is erect in growth and has cone-shaped heads. Our stock is of the true Long Island type, and is sure to give satisfaction.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$2.50

EARLY WINNINGSTADT. A well-known and popular early variety, but matures a little later than the Early Wakefield. The heads are large, solid and hard even in summer, decidedly conical, with bright glossy green leaves. This is a sure heading variety, valuable not only for early use, but also for winter cabbage. It is a favorite with the krautmakers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$2.50

EARLY YORK. This is one of the earliest varieties, but it is not a very large size, nor will it stand extreme summer heat.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.60

EXTRA EARLY EXPRESS. This variety produces fair sized heads in 80 to 85 days from time of sowing. The heads are not as large as the Etampes, but are matured several days earlier.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.60

EXTRA EARLY ETAMPES. One of the very earliest and produces heads which are remarkably hard for a cabbage that ripens so early. The planter is always surprised at the extreme earliness of its maturity. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.60

SECOND - EARLY OR ROUND-HEAD VARIETIES

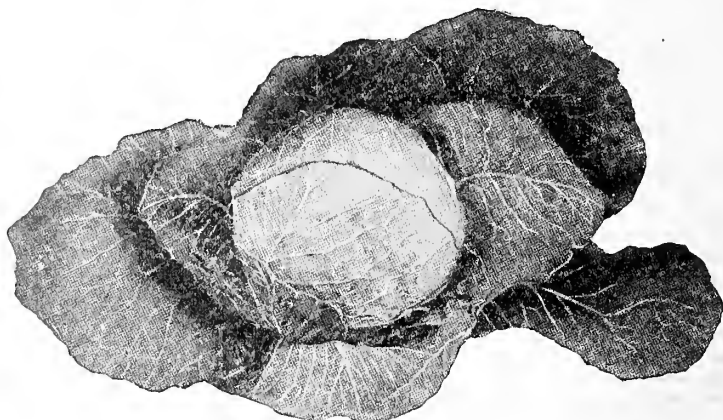


THE GLORY CABBAGE. This cabbage was recently introduced from Holland. It combines earliness with good size, qualities which are both very desirable for market purposes. This is easily one of the best sellers on the market.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.60

ALLHEAD EARLY. This is the earliest cabbage of the large early sorts and cannot be recommended too highly. It is larger than other varieties of its class and grows remarkably uniform.

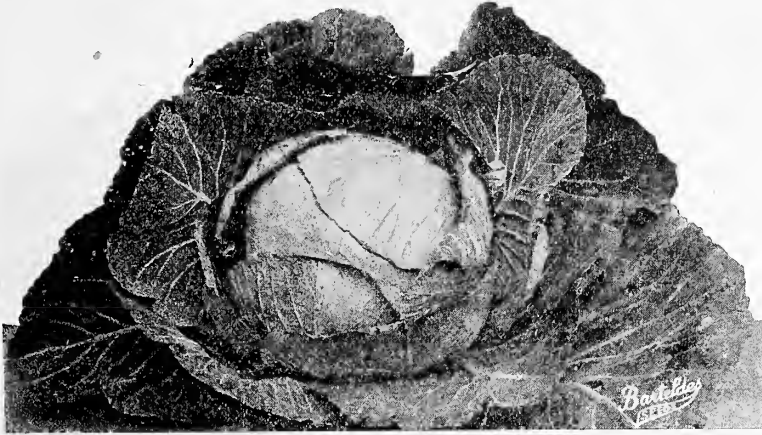
Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.60



THE GLORY

If You Wish to Buy Seeds in Quantities Larger Than Quoted Please Ask for Special Prices

CABBAGE—Continued



EARLY SUMMER

EARLY SPRING. Its great value lies in its being a first early flat cabbage, a type much preferred over the pointed heads by many. It is of the "Allhead Early" type, resembling it in habit of growth, but smaller, and is nearly as early as the Wakefield. The heads have few outside leaves, and these are small and grow so close to the head that they can be planted very close together. It is round in shape, slightly flattened, very solid even before the cabbage attain their mature size.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.60

COPENHAGEN MARKET

See Novelties

THE DANISH BALLHEAD. This variety of cabbage is grown exclusively for winter use by the Dutch gardeners, who brought it to perfection. The heads are perfectly round, extremely solid, fine grained, bear shipping well, and will keep far into the spring. It requires the full season to mature its heads alone.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$2.25

EARLY SUMMER. This variety is about five days later than the Wakefield, being fully double the size. In weight it is equal to most of the late varieties, and its short outer leaves enable it to be planted nearly as close as the Wakefield.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.60

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH. A very popular variety because of its heat-resisting character. It never flaws under the most severe heat, and produces heads after the earliest varieties have disappeared.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.60

ALL SEASONS. A Drumhead cabbage as early and every way as good as Early Summer. This cabbage, while it matures a day or two later in the spring, when planted in July matures a day or two earlier than Early Summer in the fall, so that it will average as early, while the solid heads are from a third to a half again as large, and they are as good for winter use as for summer use.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.60

ST. LOUIS LATE MARKET. This variety is very popular with the krautmakers. The plant is very vigorous and hardy, the leaves are large and broad, the stem of moderate length, the head is large, white and solid and seldom bursts.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.60

SUREHEAD. It is remarkable for its certainty to head and produce large, round, flattened heads of the Flat Dutch type.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.60

Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.
Premium Flat Dutch. Large fall and winter variety, particularly adapted to Kansas.....	10c	45c	\$1.60	
Late Large Drumhead. This Cabbage is of the same type as the preceding..	10c	45c	\$1.60	

RED CABBAGE

Danish Stonehead, Page 4

Rotkraut

Repollo Colorado

MAMMOTH RED ROCK. This is by far the largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. The plants are large with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid, and of a deep red color. Ninety-eight per cent of the plants will form extra fine heads.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$2.00

SAVOY CABBAGE

Wirsing

Repollo de hojas crespas

DRUMHEAD SAVOY. An excellent winter and spring family cabbage, partaking partially of the size of the Drumhead and the curled leaves of the Savoy. Market gardeners usually find it profitable to provide a limited quantity for discriminating customers; for family use it is equaled by none.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.60

Möhren**CARROTS****Zanihortas**

CULTURE. Carrots delight in sandy loam deeply tilled. For early crops, sow in the spring as soon as the ground is in working order; for late crops, sow any time until the middle of June. Sow in rows and do not cover more than one-half inch deep. One ounce to 150 feet of drill; three pounds to the acre.

The late crop should be dug in the autumn and stored the same as parsnips or turnips. The roots of carrots are used at all times of the year, mostly in soups, but they may be boiled and served with butter, or creamed.

TABLE USE

EARLY SCARLET HORN. A very early variety. Recommended for the market and home garden. Texture very fine and very delicate in flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50

OXHEART OR GUERANDE. The French Carrot is one of the most valuable varieties either for family use or for the market. It is an intermediate between the half long and the Horn types attaining a diameter of 3 to 4 inches at the neck. It is very productive, rich orange color and beautiful shape. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50

**OXHEART**

**WE OFFER ALL 10c
PACKETS AT**

3 for 25c; 6 for 45c; 14 for
\$1.00.

CHANTENAY OR MODEL. A nice smooth carrot of perfect and uniform shape. A heavy yielder, a fine table quality, 5 to 6 inches long and easily dug. The flesh is of a deep yellow color, tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50

DANVERS HALF LONG. Admirable in color, fixed in habit, a wonderful producer, the best of all for the stock breeder, and valuable to the market gardener. With this variety the planters secure the largest return to the acre, with the least difficulty of harvesting. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50

HALF LONG SCARLET NANTES. Foliage finely cut, dark and of medium height, roots slender, smooth, and of a bright orange color, flesh orange becoming yellow towards the center, but with no distinct core. Quality very fine. . . . Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50

CARROTS FOR STOCK-FEEDING**Für Futterzwecke****Para Forage**

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE. The old standby for both stock feeding and table use, either summer or winter. Fed to milch cows, it increases the flow of rich milk and gives to the butter a fine flavor and a beautiful golden color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN. Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white, green above the ground and has a small top. It will grow to a very large size on rich soil, and is very easily gathered. Flesh rather coarse and used exclusively for stock feeding purposes. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN. Practically the same as the above, except that the color of the flesh is yellow. An excellent keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

Barteldes Seed Co.,
Lawrence, Kans.

Gentlemen: Please send me your seed catalog. I take Capper's Weekly Paper and I see your big ad in it. I used to deal with you soon after I came home from the war in 1865. I lived on Washington Creek, joining the Poor Farm. You were young in the business then. I want to do some trucking this season and also raise some feed.

Yours respectfully,

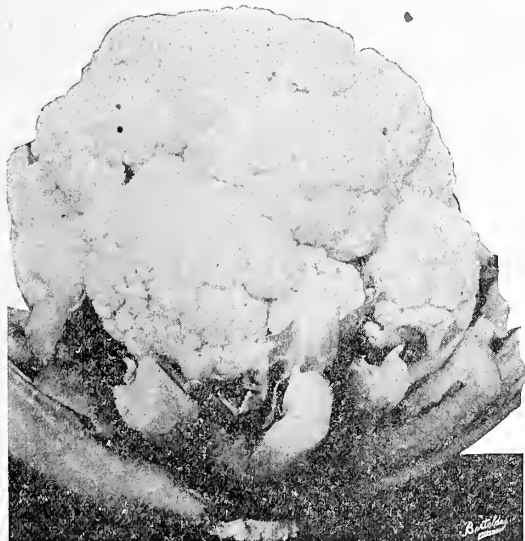
J. P. JOHNSON

**IMPROVED LONG ORANGE**

CAULIFLOWER

Blumenkohl

Colliflor



EARLY DANISH SNOWBALL

CULTURE. The same as for cabbage, except that it will pay to use extra manure and plenty of water for Cauliflower. If the soil is dry, water frequently, and if the plants have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drouth. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April; the late kinds may be planted out the same as Cabbage. One ounce of seed produces 1,500 plants; 15,000 plants will cover one acre.

EARLY DANISH SNOWBALL. This splendid Cauliflower is extremely early, heads with certainty and these heads are of high quality. The plant is dwarf, outer leaves are erect, while the inner leaves lap over the head protecting it from the sun. It is the finest Cauliflower on the market, and we recommend it to the Market Gardeners especially.

Pkt. 15c; ¼-oz. 85c; oz. \$3.00; 2 oz. \$5.00

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT, SELECTED. This is the choicest strain of the popular Erfurt type and noted for its extreme reliability in heading. Plants are very dwarf with solid, pure white heads of excellent quality. When planted in rich soil early in the spring heads 8 to 10 inches in diameter, can be marketed early in July.

Pkt. 25c; ¼-oz. 85c; oz. \$3.00; 2 oz. \$5.00

EARLY PARIS. An excellent French variety, and very popular among the early sorts in the Paris markets. Heads are large, white, compact, solid, of excellent flavor, tender and delicious. Leaves large, stalk short.

Pkt. 10c; ¼-oz. 25c; oz. 80c; ¼-lb. \$2.50

Bleich-Sellerie

CELERY

Aplo

CULTURE. For early celery sow in March or February, in hotbeds, in drills 4 to 6 inches apart and cover about ¼-inch deep. When fairly out of seed leaf transplant to another bed, thin out to 2 or 3 inches in the row, and leave growing until needed to plant outside. In April plant the field in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, and set six inches in the row. In planting press the ground around the plants, but do not let any earth get into the heart. The soil should be very rich and the plants should be earthed up several times during their growth. Celery needs more water than any other garden crop, and is liable to get soft if not watered sufficiently.

For winter use sow the seed in the latter part of April, or beginning of May, in beds, and transplant in the fields in July. If the roots are to be dug up and put in trenches to bleach, allow two feet between the rows, or if they are to be bleached in the same place where grown, allow four feet. When cold weather sets in dig a trench in a high well-drained place, one foot wide, and of a depth of a few inches less than the height of the celery. Set your plants closely in it and cover gradually with straw or hay and earth as the weather gets colder. The top of the trench should be sloping so as to allow the water to run off. One ounce of seed produces 2,500 plants and it takes about 42,000 plants to set one acre if the rows are 2 feet apart.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. This is a beautiful plant of close habit, compact growth, and has straight and vigorous stalks. The ribs are perfectly solid, crisp and brittle. Its delicate flavor is surpassed by no other variety and moreover it has the decided merit of being self-blanching to a very remarkable degree. Our stock of this seed is selected with special care in France.

AMERICAN SEED. Pkt. 10c; ½-oz. 20c; oz. 40c; ¼-lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

FRENCH SEED. Pkt. 10c; ½-oz. 40c; oz. 75c; ¼-lb. \$2.50.

GIANT PASCAL. This is a green leaved variety. It bleaches very quickly after earthing up and is a beautiful yellowish white color, very solid and crisp, and of a sweet flavor which is not equaled by any other variety. The stalks grow broad and thick, a single plant making a large bunch. Under high cultivation this variety will give best satisfaction... Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼-lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00



GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING

BOSTON MARKET. The most popular variety in the market of Boston. It forms a cluster of heads instead of single one and is exceptionally tender and crisp. The best variety for light soils.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼-lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00

If You Wish to Buy Seeds in Quantities Larger than Quoted Please Ask for Special Prices

CELERY—Continued

WHITE PLUME. This celery is valued because the stalks and portions of the inner leaves and heart are white; by simply tying up the stalks and drawing up the soil with the hoe, the work of blanching is completed. It is ornamental, tender, crisp and of good flavor and very early.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00

DWARF GOLDEN HEART. Very popular and distinct variety. In habit of growth it resembles Half Dwarf, except when blanched the heart, which is large and full, is of a waxy golden yellow. It is entirely solid, of excellent flavor, and keeps well during the winter....Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00

HALF DWARF. When blanched it is of a yellowish white, making it very ornamental for the table; it is entirely solid, possessing the nutty flavor peculiar to the dwarf kinds, while it has much more vigor of growth, surpassing most of the large growing sorts in height of bunch grown under the same conditions.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00

LARGE WHITE SOLID. Of tall growing habit and very handsome in appearance. A splendid pure white variety.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00

CELERIAC OR TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY

Grown exclusively for its roots, which are turnip shaped, very smooth, tender and marrow-like. The roots are cooked and sliced and eaten with vinegar. They make an excellent salad. Are used for seasoning meats and flavoring soups.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.00

CELERY FOR PROFIT. By Griener. Illustrated. Price 50c



CELERIAC

CHICORY

Cichorienwurzel

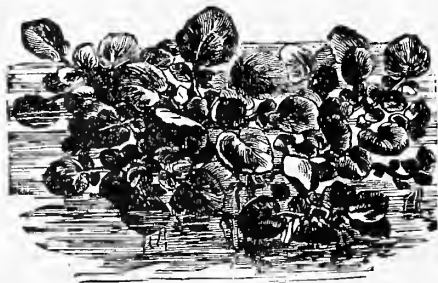
Achlcoria

LARGE ROOTED OR COFFEE. A hardy plant introduced from and much used in Europe as a substitute for coffee; large quantities of prepared roots are exported to this country. May be used to good advantage and pay large profit, and its culture is simple. In the fall the roots require to be taken up and cut into small pieces and put where they will dry, requiring the same treatment used for drying apples. When required for use they should be roasted and ground like coffee. Requires similar treatment as carrots.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.25.

COLLARDS

GEORGIA SOUTHERN OR CREOLE. This is the variety so extensively used in the South, where it furnishes an abundance of food for both man and beast. Forms a large, loose, open head, or a mass of leaves on a tall stem. Freezing improves the quality.....Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c



WATER CRESS

CHIVES

Cecholettas

Schnittlauch

The Chives are small and not very important members of the onion tribe, quite hardy everywhere. The leaves are slender and appear very early in the spring, and may be cut several times during the season. They are propagated by seeds and by roots. The Chives make the very best border for beds in the vegetable garden, and are not only useful, but bearing pink flowers and a mass of golden leaves, are ornamental and are equal to the onion for flavoring soups and salads.

Pkt. 10c; Roots 20c per bunch, 3 for 55c postpaid.

CORN SALAD

Steichsalat

Macha o Valerinallla

BROAD LEAVED. Used as a small salad throughout the winter and spring. Sow thickly in drills, cover slightly at the beginning of autumn and sprinkle with straw on the approach of severe winter weather, or sow in a cold frame, covered in winter as may be convenient—thus is accessible even when the deep snow prevails.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 75c

CRESS

Kresse

Berro

Used as a small salad. Sow very thickly in shallow drills; cover on a smooth surface at short intervals throughout the season.....Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 30c; lb. 75c

WATER CRESS

Brunnen Kresse

Berro de Fuente

Is quite distinct from garden cress, and thrives only when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c

POP CORN

WHITE RICE. A very handsome variety; kernels long, pointed, resembling rice. Very prolific, and fine for parching. Does not pop as large as Queen's Golden, but is more tender and better flavor.....Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c

BABY RICE. Small ears and small grain which pop to a fair size. The popped corn is deliciously tender and this corn always brings a premium on the market... Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c

QUEEN'S GOLDEN. Produces ears in great abundance on stalks nearly six feet high. It pops perfectly white. A single kernel will expand to nearly an inch in diameter.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c

WHITE PEARL. A common variety having smooth kernels.....Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c

Postage extra.

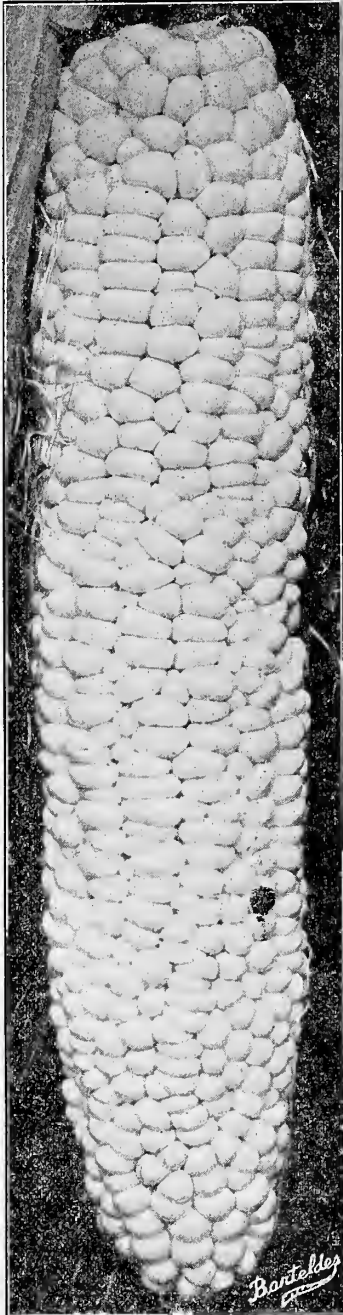
Spelse Mals

SWEET CORN

Mals Dulce

Postage must be added in ordering corn sent by mail. One pound is equal to over three-fourths quart.

CULTURE. All varieties of sweet corn may be sown either in rows four feet apart and the seeds planted about eight inches in the row, or planted in hills at a distance of three or four feet each way, according to the variety grown or the richness of the soil in which it is planted. Sweet Corn should not be planted deeper than one to one and a half inches, as it is liable to rot in the ground. Hoe often, drawing the earth against the stems and breaking off the side shoots. One pound to 275 hills. About one-fourth bushel will plant one acre in drills.



COUNTRY GENTLEMAN
(Late but Delicious)

POSTAGE EXTRA

GOLDEN BANTAM is the most tender, sweetest, richest, and best evergreen Sweet Corn in existence. It produces strong, sturdy stalks, growing about four feet high. Is extremely hardy and can be grown from the Gulf to the Great Lakes. Each stalk produces three to four fine ears 5 to 6 inches long, having eight rows of sweet kernels. Golden Bantam is the quickest to mature and will give better and quicker results than any other sweet corn we know of. We have found it remarkably free of worms. Don't fail to have some of this splendid corn in your garden next year.

Pkt. 10c; Lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. \$2.00

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS. This is not a true sweet corn, but on account of its hardness and its round, hard grains it can be planted much earlier than the wrinkled sort sugar corn. The ears are well filled with tender white kernels. It is usually ready a week earlier than the Cory.....Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. \$1.70

WHITE MEXICAN. This new variety of recent introduction is 4 to 5 days earlier than the White Cob Cory and has all the delicious sweetness of Black Mexican.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. \$2.00

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY. The large extra early Sweet Corn. The ears are 12-rowed, white-cobbed, covered with very large white grains of good quality, and very much larger than the old Cory.....Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. \$2.00

WHITE COB CORY. Selected for white cob and white kernel from the original and earliest.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. \$2.00

EARLY MINNESOTA. This is among the earliest of the sugar varieties, and is much esteemed, not only because it matures earlier, but because of its excellent qualities as well. Ears rather small, long and pointed.....Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. \$2.00

EARLY EVERGREEN. Like Stowell's Evergreen, only ten days earlier. Ears large, about 1 in. long, 12 to 16-rowed, and having the identical flavor of the famous Stowell's Evergreen.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. \$2.00

BLACK MEXICAN. The sweetest and most desirable for family use. When dry the kernels are black.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. \$2.00

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. This variety is more largely planted than any other, and is the general favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use. It is very productive, the ears are of large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary and remain for a long time in an edible condition.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. \$2.00

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, one stalk frequently bearing four good ears while the average is three to a stalk. The cob is very small, giving great depth to the kernels, which are of pearly whiteness.....Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. \$2.00

If You Wish to Buy Seeds in Quantities Larger than Quoted Please Ask for Special Prices

CUCUMBERS

Gurken

CULTURE. For early, sow seed in hotbed in small pots and plant out when danger of frost is over. They can be marketed with a gain of six or seven weeks over those sown in the open ground. For general crops drop in hills four to six feet apart, as soon as the weather is warm, ten to twelve seeds in a hill, cover half an inch deep and pat it down with the hoe. Hoe often, and when out of danger of insects, thin out to three or four plants to a hill. Middle of June to July 1st is the right time to sow for pickles. Pick fruits as soon as big enough to use or the productiveness will be injured. One ounce will plant about 50 hills. Two pounds to one acre.

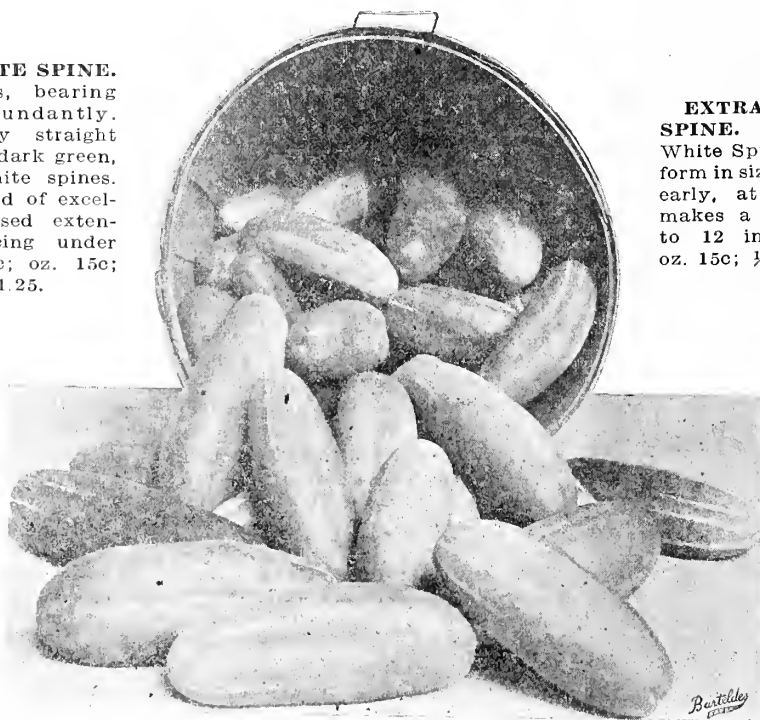
Pepias

EARLY WHITE SPINE.

Vines vigorous, bearing early and abundantly. Fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark green, with a few white spines. Flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Used extensively for forcing under glass. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

EXTRA LONG WHITE SPINE.

A selection of the White Spine. Is very uniform in size and exceedingly early, at the same time makes a long growth—10 to 12 inches. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25



EARLY WHITE SPINE

DAVIS PERFECT. This is one of the very best cucumbers grown, both for forcing and for out-of-doors. It is slim and symmetrical in shape and from 9 to 12 inches long and of a dark glossy, green color changing to white, without a streak of yellow, only when nearly ripe.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. This is unquestionably the most popular for general use. When matured is 9 to 12 inches long. Flesh is very solid, crisp and of delicate flavor. The skin is dark green and retains its color for a remarkably long time.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50

EARLY FRAME. Popular both for table and pickling purposes. Growth vigorous, vines very productive, fruit medium sized.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

EVERBEARING. This variety is of small size; very early, enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickle. Its peculiar merit however, is that the vines continue to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost, whether the cucumbers are picked off or not. . . . Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

COOL AND CRISP. A popular extremely early variety of the White Spine type. Very prolific and produces large numbers of medium-sized cucumbers, excellent for table use. The fruit is 6 to 8 inches long, distinctly tapering, with a dark skin thickly set with small knots.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

WEST INDIA GHERKIN. The fruit is very small, almost round and closely covered with spines. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75

EARLY RUSSIAN. One of the earliest in cultivation, resembles the early frame, but is smaller and shorter. . . . Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER. A very popular early cucumber, producing its fruit in small clusters near the root of the plant. Average length is about 5 inches, skin prickly, flesh white, seedy, tender and well flavored. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE. This is the strain so popular around Chicago for growing under glass. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

CHICAGO OR WESTERFIELD PICKLING. Very popular with Chicago market gardeners. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

SHORT PROLIFIC. A very short variety of the "Frame" type. It is an abundant bearer, and is highly recommended for pickles, for which it is used extensively in New York State. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

BOSTON PICKLING. The fruit abundantly borne, averages 4 to 5 inches in length and is of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

PARISIAN PICKLING. A decidedly distinct variety used mostly for making French pickles. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

JAPANESE CLIMBING. While all cucumbers are running vines, this variety is much more so than others. It climbs quickly on poles or trellises and is entirely distinct. The quality is splendid and well adapted for pickling and salads. The greatest advantage of having a cucumber trained on a pole or fence is evident. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50

ENDIVE

Endivien Escaroly e Endibla

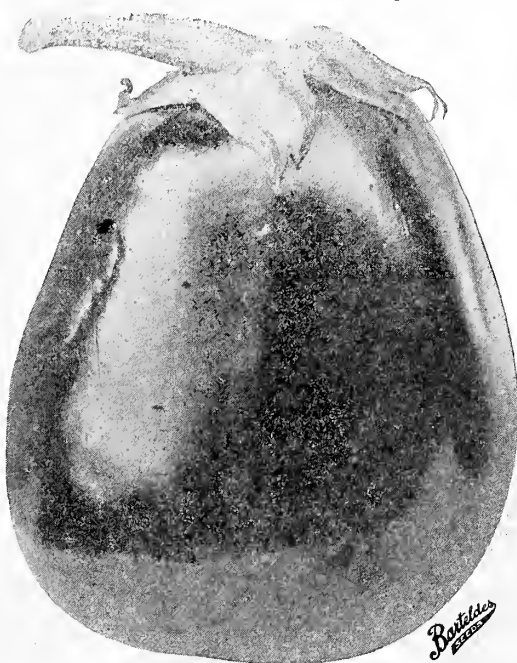
Culture the same as lettuce. A desirable salad. When bleached by exclusion of the sun, gather all the leaves and tie them for a couple of days. Open after a rain to give them a chance to dry out, as otherwise the leaves begin to rot. The inside will turn into a beautiful yellowish-green, making the plant very attractive for salads and garnishing.

Varieties	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Green Curled , the hardy variety.....	10c	15c	40c	\$1.25
Broad Leaved Batavian , very thick leaved.....	10c	15c	40c	1.25
Moss Curled , plants compact, large leaves, green and finely divided.....	10c	15c	40c	1.25

EGG PLANT

Elerpflanze Berenjena

CULTURE. Sow in hotbeds very early in the spring; thin them out as soon as big enough to be handled to 3 or 4 inches each way, and transplant to 2 or 3 feet apart in very rich warm ground. Do not plant them outside till nights are real warm, as the least frost will, if it does not kill them, check the growth, and it will take 2 or 3 weeks before they get over it. Hoe often and hill up gradually till they blossom. One ounce to 1,500 plants.



NEW YORK IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE SPINELESS. This variety has about superseded all others both for market and home garden; a favorite everywhere. Our stock is extra selected direct from the best growers in New Jersey.

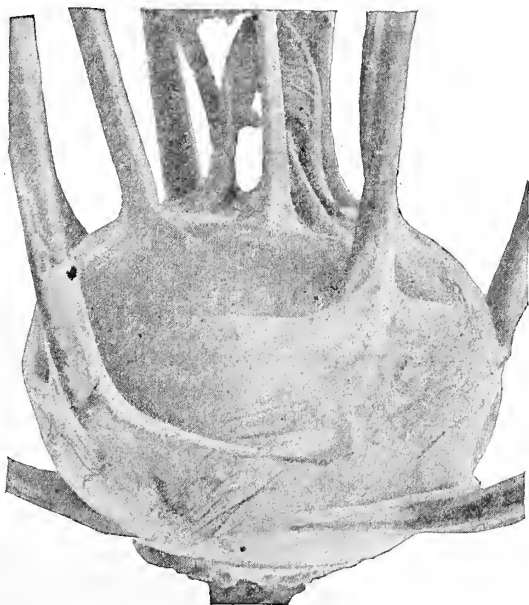
Pkt. 10c; ¼-oz. 20c; oz. 60c; ¼-lb. \$2.00

EARLY LONG PURPLE. This is the earliest variety; very hardy and productive; fruit long and of superior quality.

Pkt. 10c; ¼-oz. 20c; oz. 60c; ¼-lb. \$2.00

BLACK BEAUTY—See Novelties.

KOHL-RABI



CULTURE. Sow in the spring in row 38 inches, afterwards thin out to 8 or 10 inches in the row. The edible part is a turnip-shaped bulb, formed by the enlargement of the stem. When used for the table this should be cut when quite small as it is then very tender and delicate; but if allowed to reach its full size it becomes tough and stringy. One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

Varieties	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.
Early White Vienna. The earliest and best for forcing.....	10c	20c	75c
Early Purple Vienna. Both Vienna Kohl-rabis are very tender and excellent for table use.....	10c	20c	75c

Knoblauch GARLIC **Ajo**

The garlic is the most pungent of all the onion family. It is much used in the south of Europe. The root, or bulb, is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves," which are planted in the spring 6 to 8 inches apart, and in August the bulbs are ready to gather. Write for prices on large lots....Lb. 50c

Meerrettig HORSE RADISH **Rabano Rustico**

Horse radish produces no seed, but is grown from pieces of the root.

CULTURE. Mark off rows 2½ feet apart in rich moist, well-prepared ground, and set the pieces of roots 18 inches apart in rows, vertically, the small end down. Cultivate thoroughly until the tops cover the ground, when their shade will keep down the weeds.

See page 8.

Small roots 20c per dozen; 85c per 100, postpaid. If wanted in quantity, ask for special prices.

KALE OR BORECOLE

Krauskohl oder Blatterkohl Col rizida

DWARF GREEN GERMAN. Sow in the spring for "sprouts" or "greens". Hardy prolific, flavor similar to cabbage; desirable in every garden.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 40c

TALL GREEN CURLED OR SCOTCH. This is one of the most popular varieties. It is very hardy and is much improved by frost. Two feet high.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼-lb. 60c

LEEK

Porree oder Lauch

CULTURE. A hardy species of onion, sown in drills or broadcast. When 6 inches high transplant into rows a foot apart, setting the plants 4 or 5 inches deep and about 6 inches apart in the row. Used mostly in soups and stews. One ounce to 1,000 plants.

LARGE LONDON OR SCOTCH FLAG. This leek, aside from being valuable for soups and salads, when blanched, makes an excellent dish if sliced and cooked.....Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼-lb. 75c

Puerro

LETTUCES

Salat

CULTURE. Lettuce is grown under glass during the winter months and brings a fair profit. For general crops sow as soon as the ground is open, in drills fifteen to eighteen inches apart, and thin out to six or eight inches in the rows. As they do best when growing quickly, the soil should be rich and well worked. The seed may be sown every two weeks. If wanted as a cut salad, sow thickly in rows, or broadcast, and cut when needed. One ounce to 80 feet of drill; 4 pounds to an acre. One ounce to 3,000 plants.

Lechuga



MAY KING

EARLY AND FORCING VARIETIES

MAY KING. The best Butterhead lettuce for forcing, as well as early spring planting in the open ground. It is extremely hardy and therefore can be planted very early in the spring. It makes a quick growth, forming when mature, attractive heads measuring 10 to 20 inches across. The outside leaves are tightly folded, making the plant practically all head. It has a rich buttery flavor which is delicious. We recommend it particularly to Market Gardeners, as the tightly folded heads carry well, and will out-sell any other.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

BIG BOSTON. This variety resembles the well known Boston Market but produces heads almost double the size and matures a week later. Endures hot weather exceedingly well....Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

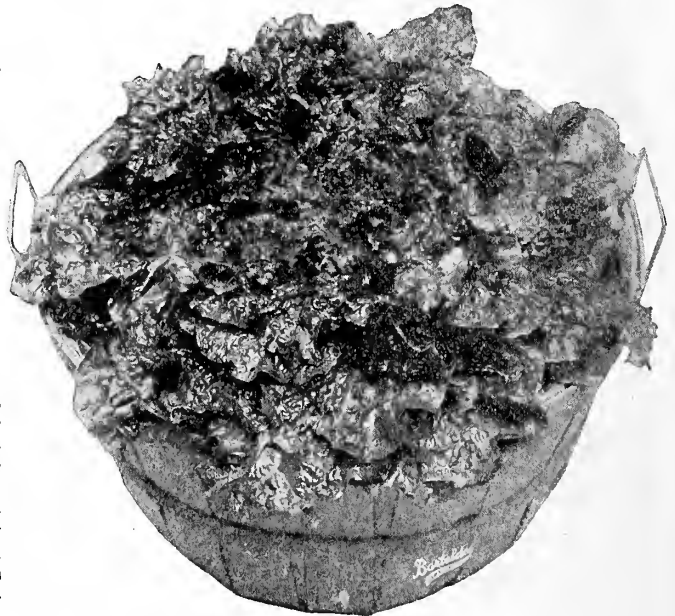
WHITE SEEDED TENNIS BALL. One of the best varieties of headed cabbage lettuce for growing under glass. Very hardy, with thick, crisp, and tender leaves. Forms a compact head under glass, but unless planted very early is apt to be loose in the open air.....Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

GRAND RAPIDS. For greenhouse forcing this variety has few equals. It is of quick growth, little liable to rot, and can stand some days after being cut. The plant is upright and forms a loose head or cluster of large yellowish-green leaves which are slightly crimped, blistered and rather thin. Is a good shipper.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

LOOSE-HEAD OR CUTTING VARIETIES

The best of these is the Black Seeded Simpson. It produces even larger bunches of leaves than the popular Curled Silesian or Curled Simpson, and remains in good condition longer before running to seed. For late summer use, after the season for head lettuce is passed, we would especially recommend the Early Prizehead. This variety forms large, loose heads, with finely curled leaves, lightly tinged with brown. It grows to large size and will stand for a considerable time before running to seed.



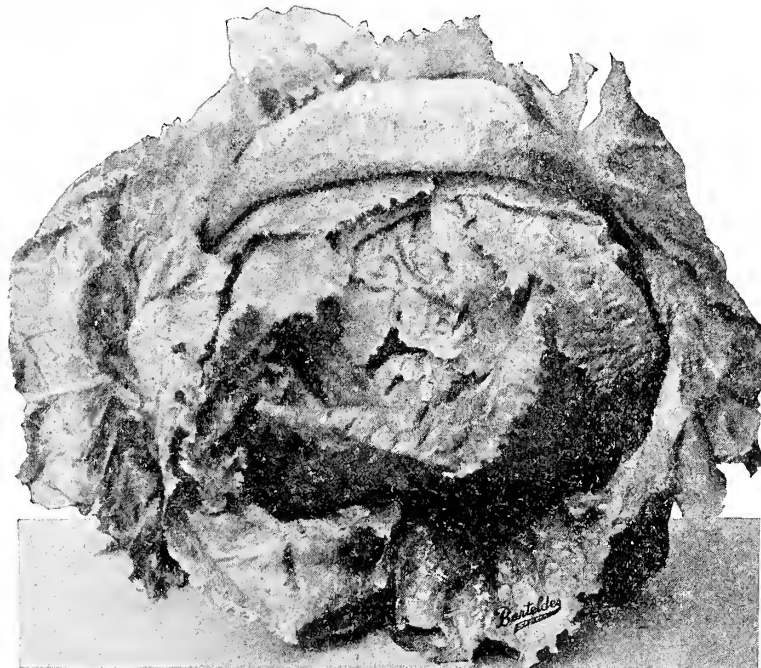
ONE HEAD OF EARLY CURLED SIMPSON
IN A BUSHEL BASKET

Varities	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Black Seeded Simpson. Good for forcing as well as outside culture.....	10c	15c	35c	\$1.00
Early Curled Simpson. Highly recommended for general culture.....	10c	15c	35c	1.00
Early Curled Silesian. The old favorite. Golden leaves with finely curled edges.....	10c	15c	35c	1.00
Early Prizehead. Good variety, bright green, tinged with brownish red....	10c	15c	35c	1.00

LETTUCES—Continued

Barteldes' Denver Market

It is an early variety of head lettuce either for forcing or open ground. It forms large solid heads of a good light green color and is very slow to seed. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered, very crisp and tender and of excellent flavor. By these blistered leaves it distinguishes itself from any other kind of head lettuce now grown. Buy from us and get the true stock..Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00



ICEBERG

Iceberg

This remarkable sort belongs to the "Crisp Head Cabbage Lettuces" and is a decided acquisition. It forms a large solid head, the only outside leaves being of a light green color, while the inside is being bleached, and is almost white. It is quite as well adapted for planting in the summer as in the spring, as the hottest summer weather cannot cause the leaves to open outward and expose the heart. The usual solidity of heads makes it, in our opinion, the ideal summer lettuce, and we strongly recommend our customer to give this splendid variety a trial. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

Hanson

The heads are of a very large size, deliciously sweet, tender and crisp, even to the outer leaves; heads weigh $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pounds and measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. Color green outside and white within; free from any bitter, unpleasant taste. Not recommended for forcing, but has few superiors for family use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

All Seasons

All Seasons Lettuce is a distinct black-seeded variety forming splendid solid heads of a light silvery green color. These heads are large and will "stand" longer before going to seed than those of any other Butterhead variety. The leaves are of a rich yellow color, crisp, tender, and of mild flavor.

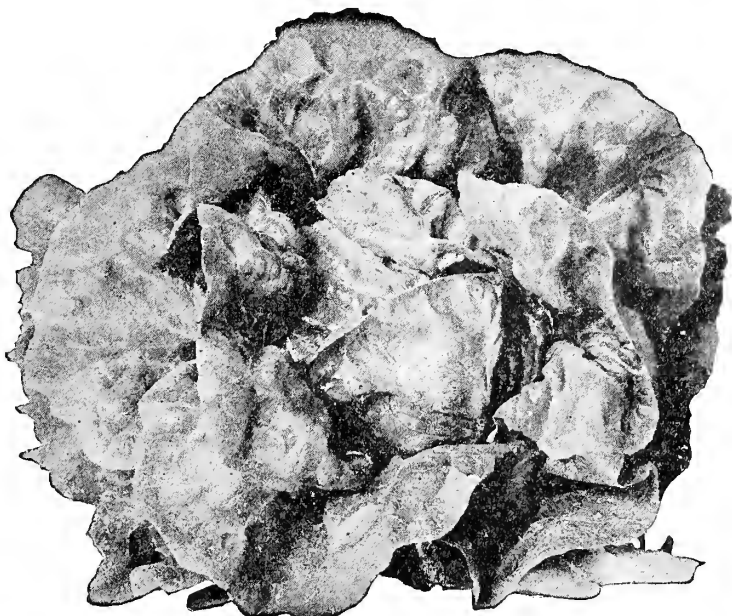
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

New York Market

One of the best main crop head Lettuce. Heads are very large, wonderfully solid, crisp, tender and free from bitterness. A sure header even in hot dry weather. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

California Cream Butter

Heads large, round and of a beautiful appearance. The outer leaves are glossy green, marked with small brown spots; the inner leaves are of a rich color. Medium early, and makes a good sort for summer use. Quality is very good. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00



CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER

Paris White Cos

The Cos or Celery Lettuce is different from other variety in that it has narrow spoon-shaped leaves. These fold into heads and blanch better when the outer leaves are drawn up and tied.

The Paris White Cos forms large light green plants, well-folded and quite solid. The inner leaves are well-blanching and of a crisp, fine flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

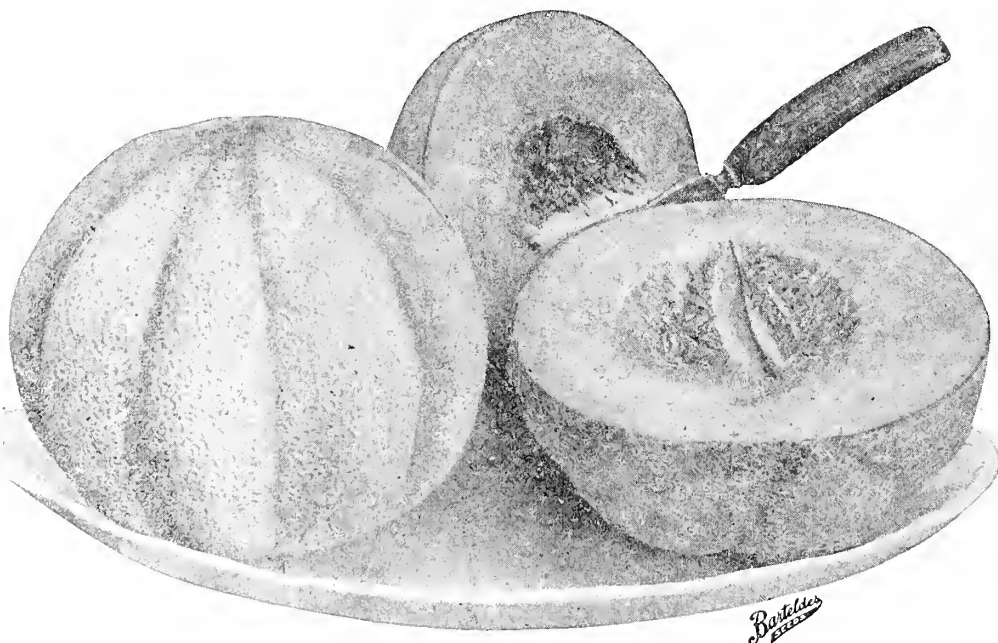
MUSK MELONS

Zucker Melonen

Melon almizelena o centalu

CULTURE. The soil for Musk Melons must be light, rich and sandy, for if grown on a heavy soil the quality will be poor, and they will not be so early. When there is no danger of frost drop 8 to 10 seeds in hills 6 feet apart, each way, covering about three-fourths inch deep. As soon as a plant commences to run, thin out to 3 best plants in a hill and cultivate until the vines cover the ground. If slow to fruit, pinch off the ends of the growing shoots. Ash or air-slacked lime sifted on the young plants while the dew is on is good to keep insects out. One ounce will plant about sixty hills, and it takes 3 pounds to one acre.

GREEN-FLESHED VARIETIES



THE ROCKY FORD

This melon, grown first in Rocky Ford, Colorado, has in a few years acquired a national reputation. It is of the Netted Gem type, oval in shape, averaging from 4½ to 5 inches in length. It has a most delicious flavor, is very fine and smooth grained, has flesh of light green color throughout when ripe. Our seed comes from Rocky Ford where this melon is raised so extensively and from where carloads upon carloads are shipped out every season.....Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼-lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10

MONTREAL MARKET. This variety is nearly round, flattened at the ends, and very regularly ribbed; skin green, deeply netted; flesh remarkably thick, light green, melting, and of a delicious flavor. They are very regular in shape and uniformly grow to a very large size.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10

EXTRA EARLY CITRON. Earlier than any other cantaloupe, large, showy, and of fine flavor. This variety will also be found profitable by all market gardeners, and desirable also in the private garden until late varieties become fit for use.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10

NETTED GEM. Practically the same as the "Rocky Ford." It has become one of the most popular of small, or basket melons. The description of the Rocky Ford is also to be applied to this variety. We offer an exceptionally fine stock.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10

CASABA, OR LARGE PERSIAN. Long, oval-shaped, skin very thin and delicate; flesh extremely tender, rich and sweet.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10

BAY VIEW. A large prolific and finely flavored green-fleshed melon. It is larger than the Casaba, but not quite so pointed at the ends. A very showy variety and of good quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10

THE HACKENSACK OR TURK'S CAP. The most popular variety of musk melon grown for market by gardeners in the vicinity of New York. It attains a large size, is round in shape, flattened at the ends; it is of most delicate flavor and wonderfully productive.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK. By careful selection and improvement carried on for some years this strain has been developed so that it produces melons with all the good qualities of the well-known Hackensack Melon, but at least ten days earlier.

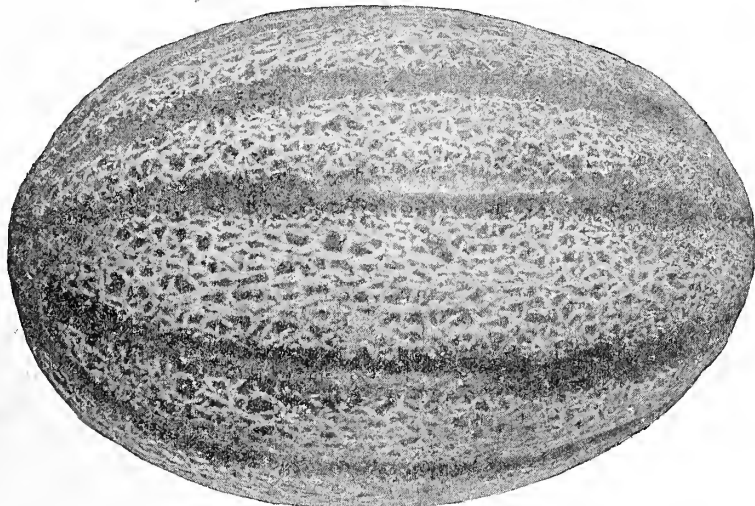
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10

NETTED NUTMEG. We consider this the very best variety in cultivation. Vines vigorous, hardy, productive, fruit round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick, green and of the highest flavor.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10

If You Wish to Buy Seeds in Quantities Larger than Quoted Please Ask for Special Prices

MUSK MELONS—Continued YELLOW-FLESHED VARIETIES



BURRELL'S GEM

It was hard to beat the Rocky Ford, and yet it has been done. The new variety has a salmon flesh of unusual thickness and flavor that can hardly be surpassed. The flesh is $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 inches thick, the rind is heavily netted, slightly ribbed, and very thin. The melons grow to an average size of six inches in length and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, weigh about 2 pounds apiece.

They are ideal shipping melons, and notwithstanding the thin rind, have stood shipment from Colorado to New York in perfection. The Burrell Gem has brought more money in the open market than any other variety. A crate containing a dozen melons sold for one dollar in carload lots, and frequently a dozen melons are picked from one hill.

We recommend this new melon very highly and encourage extensive planting.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10

EMERALD GEM. This is a variety of excellent quality; it is of medium size. The skin is, while ribbed, perfectly smooth and of deep emerald green color, and ripens to the green rind. It is peculiarly crystalline in appearance, and so very juicy and rich that it almost drops to pieces when dipped out with a spoon. The flavor is very sweet and luscious. The vines are hardy and very prolific, and the melons mature extremely early.

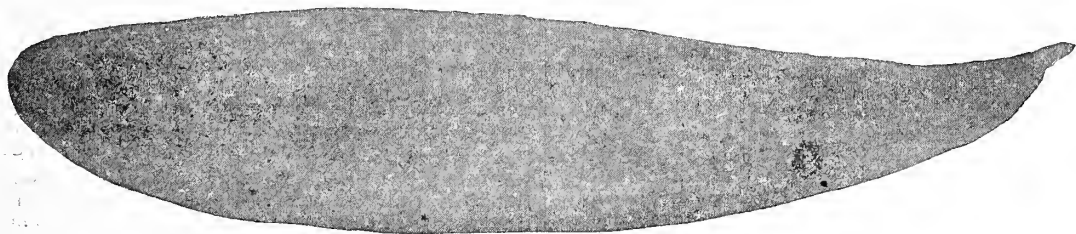
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10

OSAGE OR MILLER'S CREAM. The great popularity which this melon has attained is due mainly to its luscious spicy flavor and its perfect shipping qualities. The skin is very thin, and of a dark green color and slightly netted. The flesh is of a salmon color, remarkably sweet, extremely

thick, and delicious to the rind. It is also very productive... Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10

DEFENDER. A splendid variety. It is one of the very best yellow-fleshed sorts and in some respects is far superior to any of this class. The fruit is medium-sized, oval in shape, slightly ribbed, covered with gray netting. The flesh is firm, finely grained, and of a rich, deep yellow color. The flesh extends to the rind and retains its color hard and firm, so that one can remove the edible portion with a spoon, leaving a rind no thicker than that of an orange. The vine is vigorous and very productive, fruit, because of the hard, firm rind, keeps and bears shipment remarkably well. One of the most desirable of the yellow-fleshed sort, either for the home or the market garden.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10



BANANA MELON

BANANA. An entirely distinct variety, bearing long slender banana-like fruit. Flesh deep salmon color, thick and of good quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

PEACH OR GARDEN LEMON. The fruit is about the size of a large peach, oval-shaped and of a bright orange yellow color, somewhat russeted. When it first ripens it is quite hard and has very little flavor, but they soon become mellow, not sweet, and have a rich flavor, but for sweet pickles, pies, or preserving, they are superb.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 45c; lb. \$1.20

PAUL ROSE. A cross of Osage and Netted Gem and best of the salmon, or red-fleshed sorts. Flesh unusually thick, firm and delicious; well-netted an fine for market. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c; lb. \$1.1

KHIVA OR WINTER MUSK MELON. Musk melon for Christmas dinner. You can have such and from your own garden, if you plant Khiva. It is the most delicately flavored winter keeping melon we have ever eaten. The skin is firm, with a grayish color, green slightly mottled. Is of egg shape and weighs 12 to 30 pounds. Not real delicious until November or later. They keep nicely until January..... Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c

If You Wish to Buy Seeds In Quantities Larger than Quoted Please Ask for Special Prices

WATER MELONS

Wassermelonen

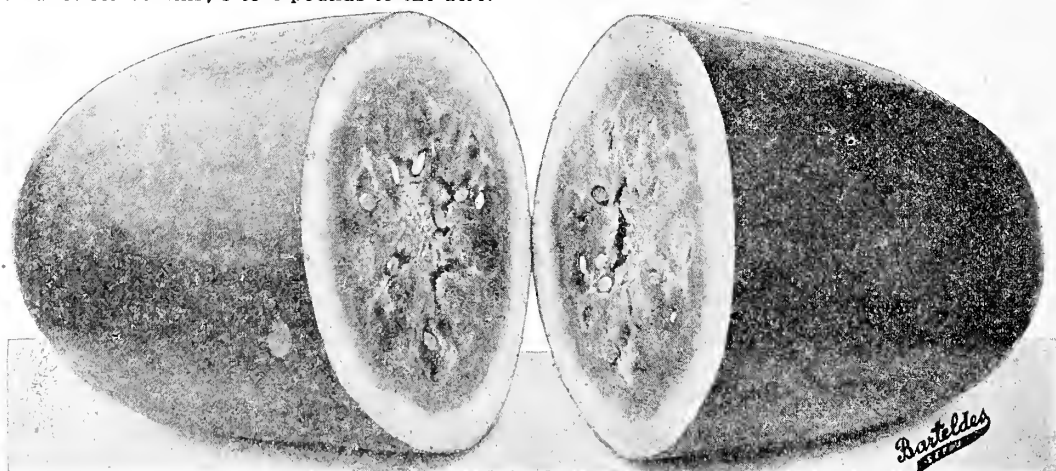
Sanhios

We grow Water Melons on a very large scale and are in a position to offer the very best seed at reduced prices.

Melon seed has been one of our specialties for years and we supply many of the leading seed houses of the country.

If you are in the market for a large quantity of melon seeds, be sure and ask us for special prices.

CULTURE. The same as for Musk Melon except that they should be planted from 8 to 10 feet apart. One ounce for 30 hills; 3 to 4 pounds to the acre.



TOM WATSON

TOM WATSON. In the last few years this melon has become immensely popular. The average size fruit of this variety reaches the size of 24 to 28 inches long and 12 to 14 inches in diameter. It has a dark mottled green rind, thin, but tough enough to stand shipping long distances. For the home or for the market garden or for shipping it is a money-maker for the growers. The seed we offer is of the very best strain. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

HALBERT HONEY. Originally grown in Texas, it comes to us from the East, where owing to its superb qualities, it has won a reputation in an incredibly short time. The melons are oblong of form, symmetrically rounded at both ends. The skin is smooth, of dark green color, thin and rather brittle; on this account the melons do not stand shipping well. They are, however, the best melons for home use and nearby markets. The flesh is of a beautiful crimson color, of luscious flavor and entirely free from strings. Try Halbert Honey this year. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

ICING OR ICE RIND. Solid, always of good flavor, rind very thin. Unequaled in good qualities but not a good shipper. There are two types, light skinned and dark skinned, but the light may be a few days earlier. In ordering please state which you prefer. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 30c; 1 lb. 80c

FLORIDA FAVORITE. Oblong in shape, growing to a very large size, rind dark with light green stripes, flesh light crimson, crisp and deliciously sweet. One of our best sellers.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 30c; 1 lb. 80c

ALABAMA SWEET. A long melon with dark skin and red flesh. One of the first to come into market, is good grower and will bear longer than any other varieties. It has light seeds, is of good size though not ungainly, and is a first-class shipper. Raised extensively in Texas, where it brings extra prices. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 30c; 1 lb. 80c

DIXIE. This new and desirable variety of Southern origin is a cross between Koib's Gem and the Mountain Sweet, having the tough rind and the long keeping qualities of the former, combined with the great productiveness, high flavor and freedom from stringiness of the latter. Color of the skin dark green, striped with a lighter shade, making it very attractive; rind thin, but tough; flesh bright scarlet, ripens closely to the rind.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 30c; 1 lb. 80c

GYPSY OR GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE. The melon is long, smooth, distinctly striped with light, mottled and wavy dark green stripes. Flesh bright scarlet, and very sugary. Notwithstanding its thin rind it will stand shipping well.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 30c; 1 lb. 80c

COLE'S EARLY. This is an extra early melon, maturing fully a week or more in advance of any other variety. The melons are oval in form, small in size and handsomely striped with light and dark green. The fruits are of good quality and it is a very desirable variety for localities where the season is short. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 30c; 1 lb. 80c

CUBAN QUEEN. A large and solid variety; rind very thin and strong; ripens very close to the rind; skin striped with light and dark green. Vines strong, healthy, and of vigorous growth; very heavy cropper, flesh bright red, tender, melting, luscious, crisp and very sugary. It is an excellent keeper, stands shipping well.

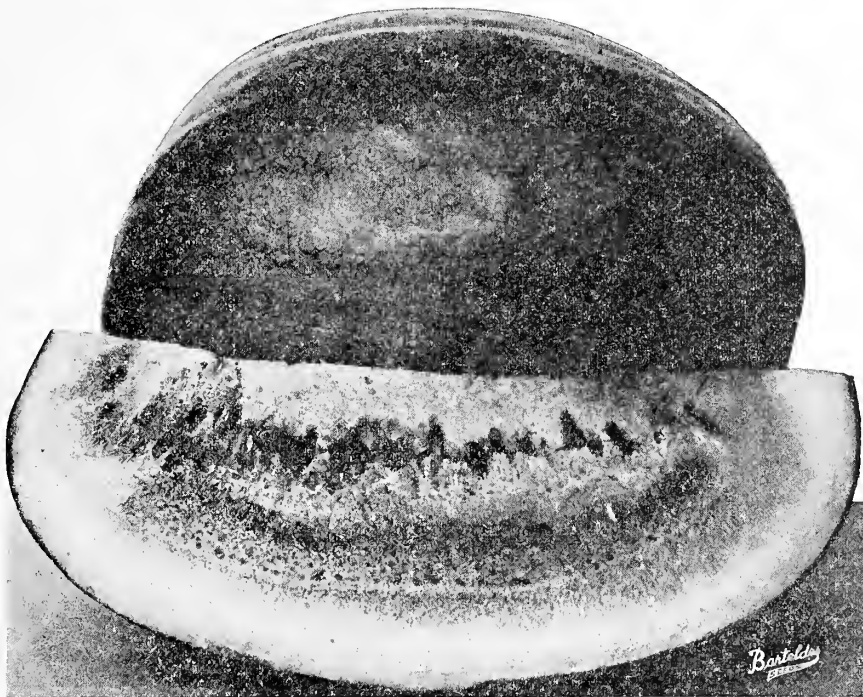
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 30c; 1 lb. 80c

CITRON. For preserving. Rind striped and marbled with light green, flesh white and solid.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 30c; 1 lb. 80c

PHINNEY'S EARLY. A very early variety, medium and uniform size. The skin is smooth, with narrow white mottled and dark green stripes. Flesh light red, or pink, very sweet and delicious.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 30c; 1 lb. 80c



SWEETHEART

SWEETHEART. An excellent melon. Vine vigorous, productive, and ripens its fruit early. Fruit is large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled light and dark green. Rind thin but very firm. Flesh bright red, firm, solid, very tender, melting and sweet.....Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 30c; lb. 80c

KOLB'S GEM. The vines are remarkably vigorous and healthy. Fruit of the largest size, round and slightly oval, marked with irregular mottled stripes of dark and very light green. Flesh bright red, extending to within half an inch of the rind; always solid, very firm, a little coarse, but sweet and tender. An excellent keeper and very good for shipping.....Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 30c; lb. 80c

ICE CREAM. One of the best Watermelons, solid, always of good flavor, rind very thin.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 30c; lb. 80c

"KING AND QUEEN" WINTER WATER-MELON. Average weight 25 pounds. Spherical in shape, ivory shell, pink center, seeds black. The most luscious, handsome and valuable winter melon in the world. It is very hardy, a good drouth-resister, and does well in any soil which grows melons; never sets an imperfect specimen on its vines, and ripens every melon in less than 120 days. It is a prize-taker everywhere. These melons have been shipped to market as late as December. Ripens on the vines the third week in August and does not change its condition for ninety days if not bruised. The shell is very hard and the melon ripens to within one-eighth of an inch of it.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50

KLECKLEY SWEETS. This melon is dark green, the flesh is scarlet, ripening close to the skin, the rind being only about one-half inch in thickness. Seeds white, lying close to the rind, leaving a large, solid heart, which does not crack open when ripe. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary, and of such texture that it leaves no string of pulp whatever in eating.....Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

ROCKY FORD. Fruit is of large size, oblong in shape averaging eighteen to twenty inches in length to ten to twelve inches in diameter. The appearance is handsome, the flesh is a bright scarlet with a flavor which is superbly delicious. Unfortunately the skin is too tender to admit of shipping to any great distance, but its other excellent qualities make it the most desirable for home use and for selling in nearby markets.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

MOUNTAIN SWEET. Size large, flavor good, rind thick, dark in color, best for garden culture.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 30c; lb. 80c

KANSAS STOCK OR COLORADO PRESERVING MELON. A boon to the dry land farmer. This melon is grown extensively in Oklahoma, Western Kansas, and Eastern Colorado. It is immensely productive. The melons grow to a large size, some of them weighing as high as 60 to 70 pounds. The flesh is firm and solid with only very few seeds. The melons will keep all winter and can be fed to stock the same as turnips and beets. They grow on most any kind of soil, stand dry seasons very well and seem adapted to most climates.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 30c; lb. 80c

Champignonbrut

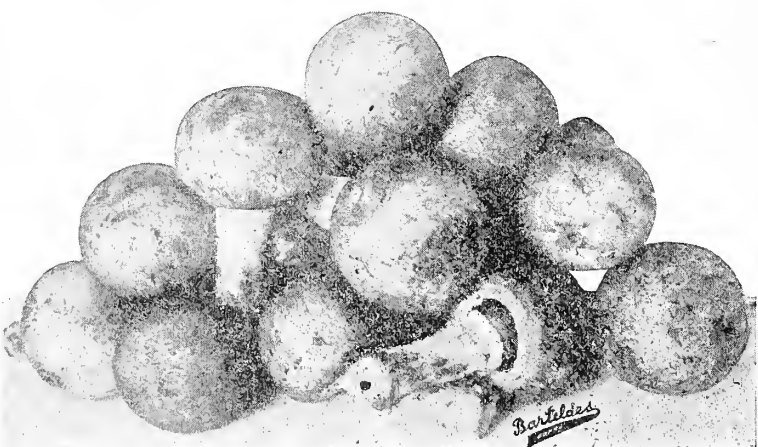
Mushrooms can be grown wherever there is a cellar or a close shed, in which an even temperature of from fifty to sixty degrees can be maintained and where a plentiful supply of fresh horse manure for making the beds can be obtained. You can have these delicious fungi, considered one of the finest delicacies, by getting good spawn from us and by following the directions given in our book, "How to Grow Mushrooms," price 10c, postpaid.

PURE CULTURE SPAWN

- | | |
|---------------|--------|
| 1 brick..... | \$0.45 |
| 2 bricks..... | .80 |
| 4 bricks..... | 1.40 |
- With every order for four bricks, at mail prices, we shall be pleased to send the above mentioned book, "How to Grow Mushrooms," free of charge.
- By express at purchaser's expense:
- | | |
|----------------|--------|
| 5 bricks..... | \$1.50 |
| 10 bricks..... | 2.50 |
| 25 bricks..... | 6.00 |

MUSHROOMS

Seta



MUSHROOMS

Sent

MUSTARD

Mustaza Negra

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED. The leaves are twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard and the flavor is sweet and pungent. Highly esteemed for salads, particularly in the South.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

OSTRICH PLUME. The leaves are long, ruffled and curled like an ostrich plume, and for this reason the plant is very ornamental. It is especially good as a salad and is equal to spinach for greens.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

CHINESE. This is a very hardy variety. The leaves are large, thick and somewhat crimped at the edges.....Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25

BLACK OR BROWN. The common, small seeded variety. More pungent than the White.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 30c; lb. 75c

WHITE ENGLISH. The leaves are light green, mild and tender when young. The seeds of a light yellow color.....Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 30c; lb. 75c



TALL OKRA

NASTURTIUMS

Kapuznerkresse

Capuchina

The seeds while young and succulent are pickled and used as capers. The plants are also highly ornamental; the tall variety makes an excellent screen or covering for unsightly places in the garden. Do not sow until the ground is warm.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.
Tall Nasturtium	10c	20c	50c
Dwarf Nasturtium	10c	20c	50c

OKRA OR GUMBO

Safran

Quilmbombo

One ounce will plant 100 hills.

CULTURE. Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, and, when the plants are three inches high thin out from 10 to 12 inches. They should be well manured. They also can be started in a hotbed and transplanted afterwards. The young green seed pods of this plant are used in soups or stewed and served like asparagus. The young pods can also be dried for winter use.

EARLY DWARF PROLIFIC. Short podded and productive.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 25c; lb. 60c

TALL. Grows to a height of five feet. Pods usually eight-ridged and about 6 inches long.....Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 25c; lb. 60c

WHITE VELVET. It is very distinct in appearance, and unlike other varieties the pod is not ridged but is perfectly smooth and round. They are of attractive appearance and superior flavor and tenderness. The plants are comparatively dwarf and of compact, branching growth; the pods are of extra large size and produced in great abundance.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 25c; lb. 60c

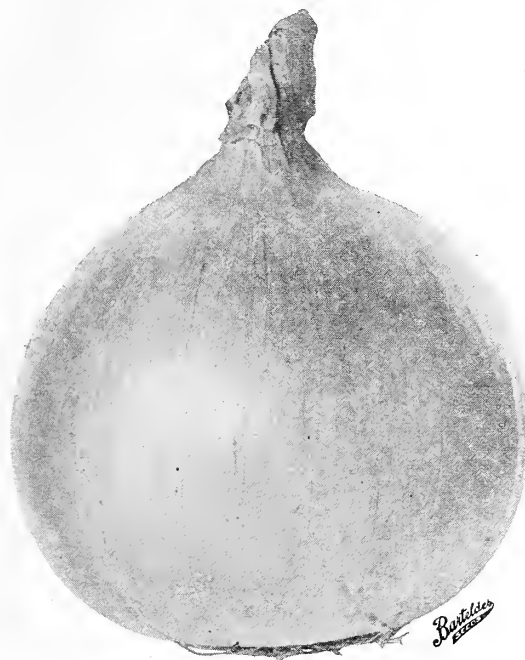
ONIONS

Zwiebeln

Cebollos

We make a specialty of onion seed and handle it extensively. We grow a large portion of our seed ourselves and have it grown under our supervision. Our seed is grown from choice selected bulbs and can be relied upon. We make special prices to gardeners and others using seed in large quantities.

CULTURE. The onion thrives best in a rather deep, rich, loamy soil, unlike most vegetables, succeeds well when cultivated on the same ground for successive years. As early in the spring as the ground is in working order, commence operations by leveling the ground with a rake; sow thinly in rows a quarter of an inch deep and one foot apart; cover with fine soil and press down with the back of the spade or a light roller. When the young plants are strong enough, thin gradually so that they stand 3 to 4 inches apart. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by frequent hoeing, taking care not to stir the soil too deeply, or collect it about the growing bulb. When ripe, pull and dry thoroughly before storing. As maggots are the worst enemies of an onion patch, commercial fertilizers are better to use than manures, which originate maggots. One ounce to 100 feet of drill, 4 to 5 pounds to an acre.



PRIZETAKER

PRIZETAKER. This handsome variety is a splendid type of the celebrated Spanish fancy onions, which are annually imported into the United States from Spain and sold by confectioners and fruiterers in our large cities at from 25 to 50 cents each, and even higher. The onions grown here quite rival the imported ones in great beauty and enormous size. The outside skin is of a greenish yellow color, while the flesh is white, sweet and mild.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼-lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. A very excellent variety of globular shape; flesh white and of a mild flavor, skin brownish yellow. It is very productive and a good keeper.....Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼-lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00

FLAT YELLOW DANVERS. Same as Globe Danvers, except in shape...Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼-lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00

AUSTRALIAN BROWN. This fine onion is extra large and sure to make a good crop. This onion is of special merit because of its excellent keeping qualities, bulbs remain in excellent condition until almost a year after they are harvested.

The advantage of this is easily seen, especially by the Southern growers. In shape and form they resemble somewhat the round Yellow Danvers, but the former are heavier in every case. The skin is quite thin and bright reddish brown, while the flesh is solid, crisp and mild.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼-lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50

AN ONION A DAY KEEPS THE DOCTOR AWAY

Onions are very healthful and should be eaten much more freely than they are. During the recent Influenza epidemic it was noticed that the Italians were effected but very little. It is thought that this was due to the fact that they ate so many onions and so much garlic.

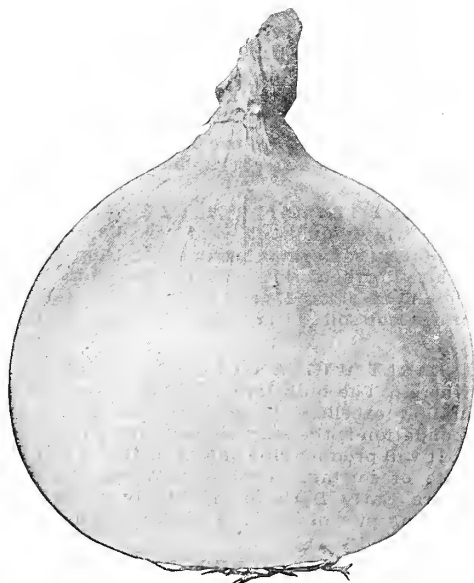
SPECIAL OFFER

ALL 10c PACKETS

3 for 25c 6 for 45c 14 for \$1.00

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE. The true Southport Onions are very handsome Globes of superior quality. They are excellent keepers, uniform in size and form, and command higher market prices than any other kind. We highly recommend the Yellow Globe. It ripens a little earlier than the red, grows to an average size of two to three inches in diameter and has all the good qualities mentioned above

Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼-lb. \$1.10; lb. \$3.50



SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE

ONIONS—Continued

AMERICAN WHITE VARIETIES

WHITE SILVERSKIN OR PORTUGAL. A mild, pleasant flavored variety, admirable for family use; not so good a keeper as the dark-skinned varieties. . . .Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. Yield abundantly, producing handsome and uniformly globe-shaped bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine grained and of fine flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1 25; lb. \$4.00

NEW HARDY WINTER ONION. This variety can be sown in the fall, and will live over winter in the open ground, unprotected and will continue growing in the spring, when it will make handsome bunch onions from two to three weeks earlier than any onion sets. Think of this tremendous advantage! Besides saving you the trouble of planting onion sets this variety will be ready for market while your neighbors are waiting for their sets to get ready.

When fully grown the onions somewhat resemble the White Bermuda in shape, only growing much larger. The keeping quality of this variety is very remarkable; one of our growers showed us perfect specimens from September, which are still in excellent, faultless condition in August when we inspected them.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$2.00

PLANT MORE ONIONS

Onions yield heavily and can be very easily stored for winter use. The growing and eating of more onions would save vast quantities of meat and wheat which are so badly needed in starving Europe.

AMERICAN RED VARIETIES

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE. A large globe-shaped onion, with small neck and rich red color, a splendid keeper and of extra fine quality. It matures a few days later than the Red Wethersfield. . . .Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1 00; lb. \$3.00

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD. The old standard sort; best for main crop. Large, deep red, thick, nearly round, fine grained, of pleasant flavor and a good yielder. It ripens in September and keeps well.

Pkt 10c oz 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 75c; lb. \$2 50



ITALIAN VARIETIES

Gigantic Gibraltar Onion

This comparatively new and little known variety is particularly adapted for growing in warm climates. In appearance it is very similar to the well-known "Prizetaker" Onion; will grow larger under favorable conditions. The handsome globular shaped bulbs have a light straw colored skin, while the flesh is white and very mild. The ripe onions are excellent keepers and surpass, in this respect, most of the other varieties, if properly handled. Experiments have shown that of onions harvested in August, fully 95 per cent were in fine marketable condition in January, free from split and rotting.

These onions are excellent for marketing purposes as well as home use. The growing crop withstands dry weather to a remarkable degree. Most highly recommended.Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.50.

GIANT ITALIAN TRIPOLI. A large, beautiful pure white onion of mild, excellent flavor. Will produce a somewhat larger onion from seed than our White Portugal, but to attain their full size the plant should be started very early in a hot bed and set out in rich soil.Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.50.

EARLY WHITE QUEEN. Succeeds well everywhere. The bulbs are small, flat, beautifully white and of excellent flavor, but the principal recommendation is the marvelous rapidity of their growth.

It will produce ripe onions in 100 to 110 days from date of sowing. Both the White Queen and the Extra Early Barletta are highly recommended for pickling purposes.Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.50.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING. We have imported seed of this truly mammoth variety. The onions are of attractive shape with silvery white

skin and flesh of a most agreeable flavor. It reaches a larger size than any of the flat white varieties.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.50.

EL PASO. A variety from Mexico. It grows there to a diameter of 6 inches, weighing two-thirds of a pound, flavored very mildly. Our seed of this variety comes direct from Mexico. Skin of the onion generally white, but sometimes mixed with red and yellow.Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.50.

EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA. It is fully two or three weeks earlier than the Early White Queen, which heretofore has been the earliest variety under cultivation. The onions are of a pure paper-white color, very mild and delicate in flavor, from one inch to one and one-half inch in diameter and three-fourths of an inch in thickness.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.50.



ONIONS—Continued

BERMUDA ONION SEED IMPORTED FROM TENERIFFE

In growing onions the quality of the seed is of greatest importance. Our seed is grown by the best grower in Teneriffe and is the best to be had.

WHITE BERMUDA. This valuable onion is especially adapted to the Southern States and is the most profitable of all varieties of onions for the grower. Ease of cultivation, large size and mildness of flavor make it the most valuable of this type. The White Bermuda is a selection from the original Red Bermuda, and preferred to all others by growers in the South. We offer seeds obtained direct from the Isle of Teneriffe, one of the Canary Isles, the home of the Bermuda onion.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00



CRYSTAL WHITE WAX (Teneriffe Grown). This is a large, pure white, flat onion. In the South, especially Texas, during the last few years, it has become so popular that there has not been enough seed to meet the demand. It grows to good size early and is the mildest and sweetest of all onions. It is the finest slicing onion for the home garden. True seed very scarce... Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00

ONION SETS—Steckzwiebeln

For prices per bushel please see our Pink List. Prices are subject to market fluctuations. We are always pleased to make special quotations on large lots. Thirty-two pounds constitute a bushel, except the Top or Button Sets which are twenty-eight pounds to the bushel.

A pound of Onion Sets is equal to about a quart. When wanted by mail add 5 cents for one pound and regular parcels post rates for larger quantities.

RED BOTTOM. Produced by sowing thickly the seed of the large Red Wethersfield variety, and thinning out. They mature under this method when about half an inch through. They are used precisely as top onions and set them out in the spring instead of sowing seed.

Lb. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -bu. \$1.00

YELLOW BOTTOM. Identical with the preceding except in color. They are used in the same manner and are produced from the seeds of the Yellow Danvers variety.

Lb. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -bu. \$1.00

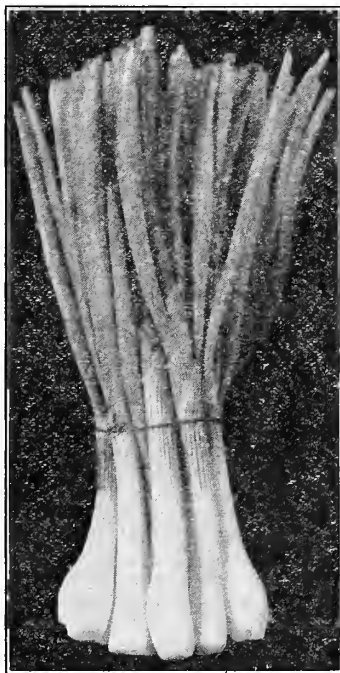
WHITE BOTTOM. The seed of the White Silver Skin or Seed Portugal variety is used to produce white sets. They do not keep as well as the red or yellow but produce beautiful white onions early in the season.

Lb. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -bu. \$1.25

RED TOP OR BUTTON. Produce no seed but instead a small number of bulbs or onions about the size of acorns on top of the stock. These little bulbs are used instead of seed, and will produce a large onion, maturing much earlier than from the seed.

The large onion produces the top onion and the little top onion produces the larger onion.

Lb. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -bu. \$1.75



GROWN FROM SETS

WINTER TOP. These sets should be planted in the fall and make fine young onions for bunching very early in the spring. They are good for bunch onions only as they make no bulbs. When once established they come up year after year. The sets grow on top of the stalks.

For fall planting.

POTATO ONION. Produces a quantity of young bulbs on parent root, which should be planted early in the spring in rows 18 inches apart in the row, and covered one inch deep. They should be earthed up like potatoes as they continue to grow.

Lb. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -bu. \$1.50

WHITE MULTIPLIER. These are of a pure silvery white color, enormously productive, frequently producing as many as 20 bulbs in a cluster from a single bulb plant. It is of excellent quality and size for bunching green, or can be ripened for use as pickling onions; for this latter purpose can be grown much more economically than from the seed. Their most important quality is extreme earliness, being ready for market from 3 to 4 weeks ahead of other onion sets. .Lb. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -bu. \$1.50

SHALLOTS. Used extensively in Germany. Valuable for an early crop. They grow in clusters; very productive and of a mild and sweet flavor.

Lb. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -bu. \$1.50

FOR PRICE PER BUSHEL SEE OUR PINK LIST

Petersille

CULTURE. Parsley succeeds best in rich, mellow soil. As the seeds germinate very slowly, 3 or 4 weeks elapse sometimes before it makes its appearance. It should be sown early in the spring, previously soaking the seeds for a few hours in tepid water. Sow thickly in rows a foot apart and half an inch deep. One ounce to 150 feet of drill.

PARSLEY**Perejil**

EVERY HOUSEWIFE WANTS A LITTLE PARSLEY FOR HER TABLE



DWARF PERFECTION. This new Parsley well deserves the name of perfection. It combines a highly decorative appearance with a fine delicate flavor and is very desirable for planting as a border around flower beds.

The plant, if properly transplanted and given space for development will form a symmetrical half-globe shaped bush from 6 to 8 inches high and about 10 inches across. The color is a delightful green and the leaves are attractively curled.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

HAMBURG TURNIP-ROOTED OR GERMAN PARSLEY. The root resembles a small parsnip and is the edible part of this sort; extensively used for flavoring soups.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

NEW EMERALD. The plants are dwarf and of compact growth. The leaves are of a handsome bright green color, and very finely crimped and curled. It is very ornamental and commands high prices in Western markets.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED. The green leaves are finely cut and curled, and of dark green color. Extra fine for garnishing and culinary purposes.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

PLAIN LEAVED. This is the hardiest variety, foliage very dark green, with plain leaves, having a strong parsley flavor and much preferred in French cooking.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

Parsnake**PARSNIPS****Chirivía**

CULTURE. They do the best in deep rich sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep and mellow and moderately rich. As the seed is slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible; cover ½-inch deep, and press the soil firmly over the seed; give frequent cultivation, and thin the plants 6 to 8 to the foot. As they are improved by frost, a part of the crop should be left in the ground for spring use. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill, 5 pounds to an acre.

HOLLOW-CROWNED OR SUGAR. The best for table use; a vegetable of merit, easily raised and of great productiveness.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00

IMPROVED GUERNSEY. Roots comparatively short, ending somewhat abruptly with a small tap root; grows with a cavity on the top or crown of the root.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00

PEAS**Arvejas****Erbsen**

Postage on Peas is Extra. Five cents for one pound and regular parcels post rates for larger quantities.

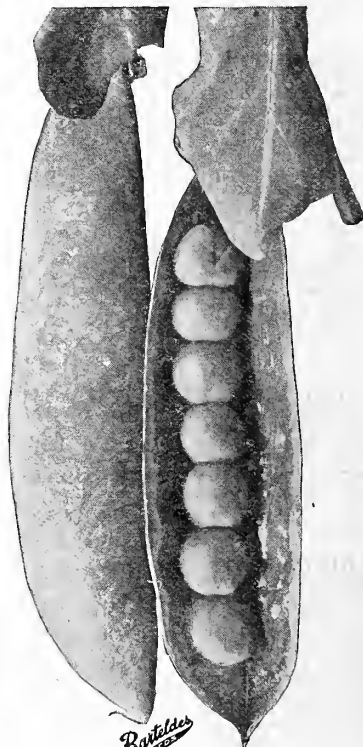
CULTURE. Peas can be grown in every garden, but for the earliest varieties a light, warm, moderate rich soil is most suitable. The smooth kinds can be sown as soon as the ground can be worked, but the wrinkled varieties should not be planted till it is warmer, or they will rot. Sow in single or double rows from 1½ to 3 feet apart, dropping a pea every inch and covering from 2 to 3 inches deep. For a succession sow every ten days up to July. Sow one quart to 50 feet drilled; 1½ to 2 bushels to an acre.

GRADUS OR PROSPERITY. This remarkable pea is not only large and of the best quality, but it is also nearly as early as the small, round, extra early sorts. It is hardy and may be planted as soon as the ground is fit to work in the spring, along with smooth peas.

The vine grows to a height of about 30 inches. The pods are of a light green color and measure 4 inches or more in length, being as large as Telephone and equally as well-filled with luscious peas—8 to 10 in a pod. The peas are of first-class table quality and retain their color and attractive appearance after cooking. It is a grand pea in all respects.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c.

ALASKA. A variety of remarkable earliness. It is a good yielder and produces pods of good size and dark green color, which are well filled with round, smooth peas of splendid flavor. The color of the dried pea is green. It ripens evenly; one picking will nearly clean off the crop. Advise market gardeners to give this variety a trial. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c.



EXTRA EARLY GRADUS

PEAS—Continued

EARLY SMOOTH VARIETIES

FIRST AND BEST. This is a reliable early cropper of the hardy smooth seed variety. Not quite as early as Alaska.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c

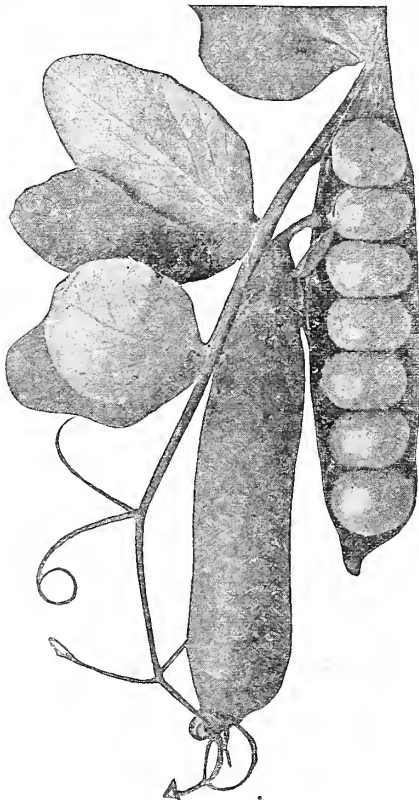
EARLY WRINKLED VARIETIES

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR. Robust and vigorous in growth, very prolific, producing a profusion of long handsome pods, closely packed with large peas of fine flavor. An improvement on American Wonder, being more vigorous and prolific with large pods with more peas than either the Wonder or Premium Gem. Seeds green, wrinkled, square at the ends like American Wonder. Height 12 inches. ... Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c

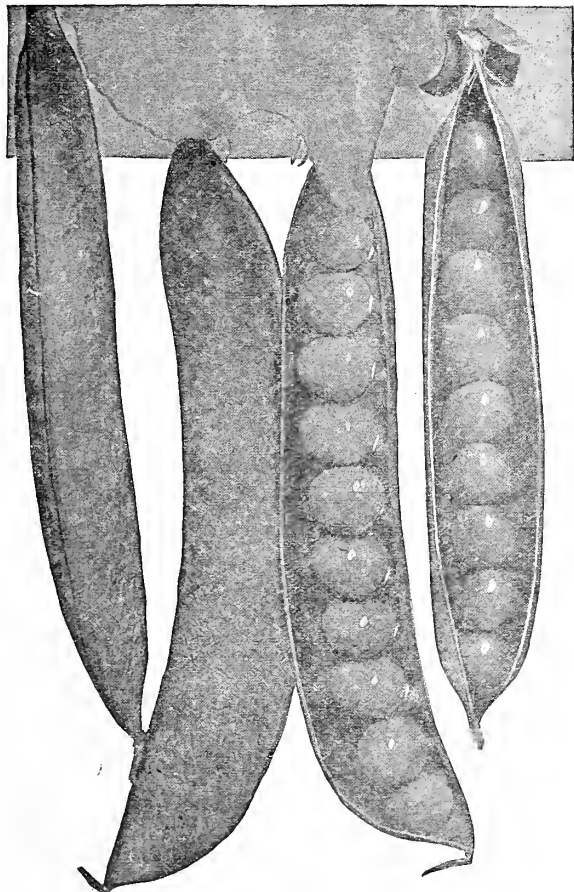
PREMIUM GEM. An improvement on the Little Gem, being larger and more productive. Early in maturing, very luscious in flavor and highly recommended. Try it.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c

AMERICAN WONDER. The vine grows 8 to 10 inches high and is very prolific in pods of striking form and size. In maturing it is among the earliest, ripening in about 50 days from germination. It is among the first of the early green wrinkled sorts. Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c



FIRST AND BEST



TELEPHONE

MAIN CROP VARIETIES

TELEPHONE. This variety is one of the finest branching, tall, wrinkled marrows yet introduced. It bears splendid peas of the finest quality and excellent, sugary flavor; vine very strong, averaging 18 to 20 pods per plant; the pods are of a large size and closely packed with from 8 to 10 large delicious peas.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c

BLISS EVERBEARING. The vines attain a height of 2½ to 3 feet; foliage large; the pods will average 3 to 4 inches in length, each pod producing 6 to 8 wrinkled peas. These peas are very large, being half an inch and over in diameter, and in quality unsurpassed. For a continuance of bearing this variety is unexcelled.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND. A most popular and extremely productive second early pea, which has been valued for many years as the standard variety for summer use. Vines are of strong growth and very productive of large, well-filled pods. The flavor of the peas is delicious. Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c

IMPROVED STRATAGEM. Seeds green, wrinkled; middle crop; one of the best peas ever sent out; grows vigorously and showing vine of branching habits; heavily laden with immense pods containing 10 to 12 peas of large size; height 1½ feet.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c

MARROWFATS AND SUGAR PEAS

BLACKEYE MARROWFAT. A very productive variety of strong growth, requiring much space. If grown in the garden brushwood or poles are necessary. Matures in 80 days after germination.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c.

WHITE MARROWFAT. Very similar to the Blackeye Marrowfat, except that it does not have black eyes. Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c.

GRAY SUGAR. (Edible pods.) A splendid variety with edible pods. It grows medium high, and is remarkable for its prolific character. The pods are flat and crooked, and contain 5 to 6 peas.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c.

Note. If you are in need of peas in large quantities write us. We will make prices that will please you.

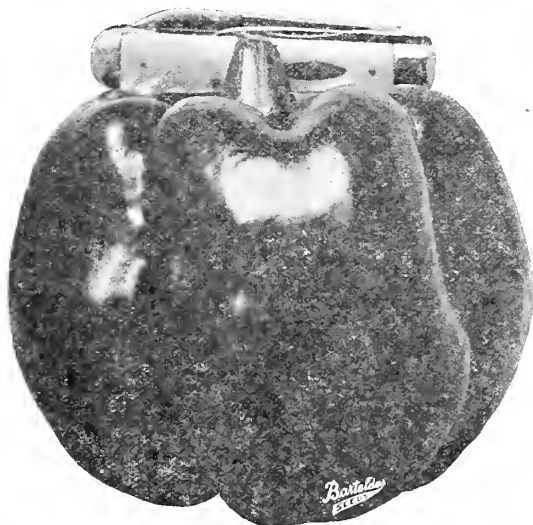
PEPPER

Pfeffer

CULTURE. Peppers should be started in a hotbed in February or March, and not planted outside until the ground is warm, and there is no more danger of frost. Set the plants in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the row. Hoe often and keep the weeds down. One ounce produces about 1,000 plants.

Some new peppers listed under Novelties.

Pimiento



CHINESE GIANT

CHINESE GIANT. One of the very best and largest mango Peppers ever introduced. Its mammoth size, splendid shape, beautifully rich, glossy-red flesh and mild flavor, all lead us to recommend it very highly. Its strong bushy plants are heavily loaded with large fruits, which are produced throughout the season. A very unusual variety worthy of the highest recommendation.

Pkt. 10c; ¼-oz. 25c; ½-oz. 40c; oz. 75c.

NEAPOLITAN, LARGE EARLY. First brought to this country by a company of Italian market gardeners, this pepper has quickly pushed its way to the front, and is now on a fair way to become the principal shipping pepper of this country. It combines extreme earliness with a most prolific character, and is now the earliest large fruited pepper in cultivation. The first fruits are ready for market the last week in June.

Pkt. 10c; ¼-oz. 20c; ½-oz. 35c; oz. 60c.

SWEET SPANISH. An excellent rather late variety. Very mild, thin-skinned and fruit rather long. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

PROCOPP'S GIANT OR ELEPHANT'S TRUNK. This variety produces large, long, thick-fleshed peppers of a brilliant scarlet color. The flesh is fully ½-inch thick and of a slightly pungent flavor.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

RUBY KING. Fruit of a bright red color, 6 to 7 inches long by about 4 inches through. They are remarkably pleasant and mild in flavor and can be eaten sliced with vinegar, like tomatoes. The best for making mangoes.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

GOLDEN DAWN. It resembles the popular Bell Pepper in shape. It is of a most beautiful golden yellow color, and of a very handsome appearance, both in growth and upon the table.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

LONG RED CAYENNE. This fruit is a brilliant coral red, conical, and from 2 to 3 inches long and from ¼ to 1-inch thick. Very pungent.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.



LONG RED CAYENNE

CELESTIAL. This pepper has two uses, being both ornamental and edible. The profusely bearing plants produce fruits of constantly changing color. When young they are a creamy yellow and as they mature they become a vivid scarlet. The bushes are an ornament to any garden and the peppers are fine for pickling. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

SMALL RED CHILLI. Fruit about 2 inches long and 2-5 of an inch in diameter; red and very hot. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

LARGE RED CHILLI. This pepper is slightly larger than the preceding, being 3 inches long and 1-inch thick. The fruit is bright red, very hot and fiery, and ripens early. It is used for making the famous Mexican chilli. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE. A very large pepper of square shape, mild, thick and hard. Suitable for stuffing and for mixing pickles. It is less pungent than other sorts, and notwithstanding its size, is one of the earliest.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

POTATOES

Kartoffeln

Patates

Standard weights of Irish Potatoes 60 pounds per bushel. Please state in case stock of variety ordered is exhausted if we shall return the money or substitute an equal value of some near variety. We make special prices on large lots. Write us.

Our potatoes are grown by experienced men, who make a specialty of potatoes for seed. You can depend on our stock. It is usually cheaper to have potatoes shipped in bags on account of both the cost of the barrel and the greater weight. We will ship potatoes whenever directed, or use our best judgment but in no case will we be responsible for delay or damage in transit.

CULTURE. Potatoes can be grown in any soil provided it is well drained, but if grown on sandy, rich soil they will be of better quality than if planted on clay soil. The sets should be planted from 3 to 4 inches deep, according to the time of planting, in rows 3 feet apart and 16 to 18 inches in the rows. If planted 1½ feet by 3 feet there will be about 9,700 hills in one acre, and it will take between 600 and 700 pounds, according to the size of the sets to plant it. At 3 by 3 feet one-half the quantity is sufficient.

SPRAY YOUR POTATOES

We know of no bug that does as much damage and still can be controlled as easily as the Potato Bug.

No large grower would think of raising potatoes without spraying. Every patch of potatoes should be sprayed as spraying greatly increases the yield.

You will find a complete line of Spray Pumps and Insecticides in another part of this catalog. Order these early so as to have them on hand when the bugs come.

TRIUMPH. Red River Stock. This beautiful variety combines the wonderful productiveness of the Peerless with all the good qualities of the Early Rose. Tubers are medium size, round and uniform in shape, with but few small ones; eyes slightly depressed; color a beautiful light red. Its beauty, productiveness and good qualities in general make it one of the best early market varieties, especially for the South, from whence it is shipped to Northern markets, bringing highest prices on account of its appearance.

EARLY OHIO. Northern grown. Red River stock. Extra early, and one of the best, if not the best, for the Western states. It is fit for table use before fully ripe, and can be shipped earlier than any other variety.

EARLY OHIO. Kaw Valley stock.

BURBANK. A large, long, white potato of excellent quality. Fine for main crop and a splendid keeper. One of the first introductions of the famous Wizard.

RURAL NEW YORKER No. 2. The standard white market potato. It is very large, usually smooth, oblong, inclining to round, and rather flattened. Skin and flesh white; quality excellent; season intermediate. Tubers of great uniformity in size; almost every one marketable.

NORTHERN EARLY ROSE A popular standard potato noted for earliness, productiveness and fine quality.



EARLY OHIO

IRISH COBBLER. One of the most popular of the early varieties. Its excellent quality, together with its cream-white color, makes it fine for the best trade. It is a vigorous grower, a good keeper and ripens uniformly.

EARLY SIX WEEKS. Earliest potato in existence and most valuable for market gardeners. A great beauty. Perfect table potato and a wonderful yielder. Ready for market in six weeks, matures in 72 days, two weeks ahead of any other variety, and has yielded as high as 400 bushels to the acre.

FOR PRICES PLEASE SEE OUR PINK LIST

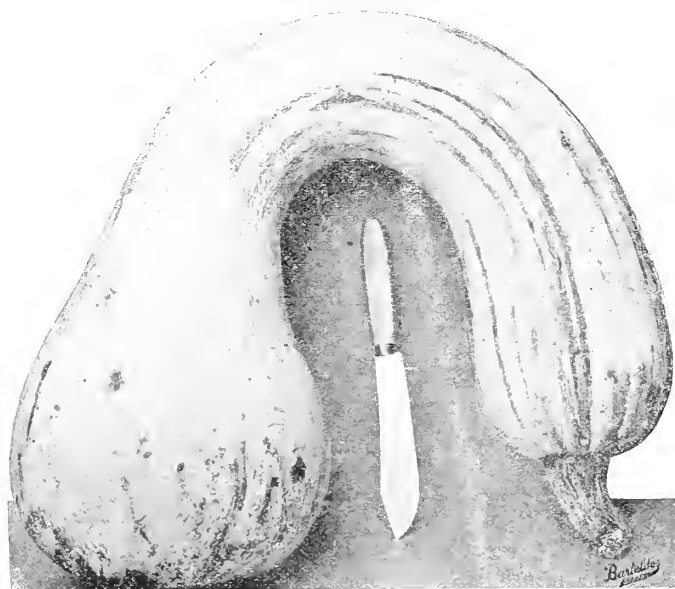
If You Wish to Buy Seeds in Quantities Larger than Quoted Please Ask for Special Prices

PUMPKINS

Kurbisse

CULTURE. Pumpkins require the same general culture as melons and squashes. As the plants require much space and as they readily mix with cucumbers, melons, etc., they are not very suitable for the home garden. The common practice, and a good one, is to plant the seeds in the cornfield, either in hills or between the rows, after the last cultivation. One ounce of seed to thirty hills; 4 pounds to an acre.

Calabaza



CUSHAW PUMPKIN

CUSHAW OR CROCKNECK. A French variety which is fine for pies. Has a hard white or striped shell and sweet, solid yellow flesh. A good keeper.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50

JAPANESE PIE. The flesh is very thick, nearly solid; the seed cavity being very small in one end of the pumpkin; fine grained, dry and sweet, having much the taste and appearance of sweet potatoes. They ripen early, keep well, and are fine for home use. The seeds have peculiar marks resembling characters of the Chinese alphabet.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50

LARGE CHEESE. A popular variety in the South. Fruit flattened, the diameter being 2 or 3 times more than the length. Skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to rich cream color as it matures; flesh tender and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

CONNECTICUT FIELD OR BIG TOM. The well-known old Connecticut variety. Grows well among corn; varies in shape. Excellent for feeding dairy stock. . . Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

KENTUCKY FIELD. A large variety, producing pumpkins in abundance. Has thick meat of fine quality. Very suitable for canner's use.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 30c; lb. 70c

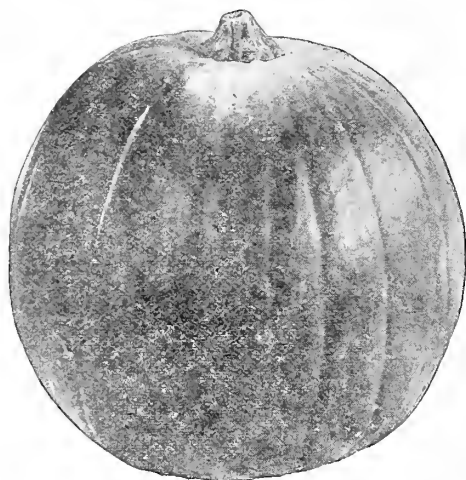
MAMMOTH TOURS. A French variety which grows to an immense size, often weighing over 100 pounds Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50

KING OF MAMMOTH OR GENUINE MAMMOTH. The flesh and skin are of a bright golden yellow. Flesh fine grained and of excellent quality. Notwithstanding its enormous size, it is one of the very best pie pumpkins ever grown, and a splendid keeper. This enormous variety has been grown to weigh over 200 pounds.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO. A good variety for making pies and other cooking purposes. It is of medium size, of a creamy white color, and has an excellent flavor; good keeper.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50



SMALL SUGAR

SMALL SUGAR. Smaller than the field pumpkin, but finer grained, sweeter, and very prolific; first rate for the table or stock. The best variety for making pies. . Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10

SPECIAL OFFER

ALL 10c PACKETS

3 for 25c

6 for 45c

14 for \$1.00

RADISHES

Radlesch n

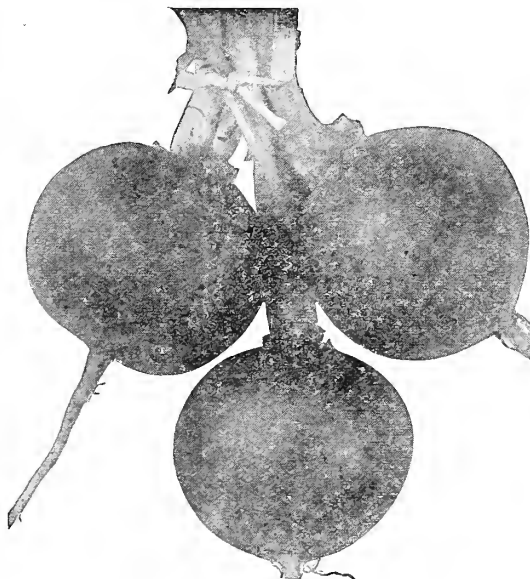
Rabanitos



CULTURE. Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks throughout the season for a succession of crops. A warm sandy loam, made rich and light by some good, strong manure, which is thoroughly rotted will be most likely to afford them free of worms and brittle. During summer months use the summer or winter varieties, as the early kind get pithy. Winter Radishes can be wintered over as easily as any root crop and furnish an acceptable relish. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 10 pounds to an acre.

EARLY ROUND VARIETIES

CRIMSON GIANT GLOBE. This new radish is an entirely new type, and differs radically from all the varieties hitherto in cultivation, in so far that its roots attain more than double the size of those of other forcing varieties without getting pithy or hollow. This giant radish develops roots 6 to 8 inches in circumference and over an ounce in weight, their pure white flesh remaining firm and crisp, and of mildest flavor. Notwithstanding the extraordinary size and weight of its bulbs, it is second to none as a forcing variety. It's equally well adapted to outside culture. The seeds should be sown very thinly to permit full development of the roots. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.



CRIMSON GIANT GLOBE

NON-PLUS ULTRA. By far the smallest-topped and earliest forcing radish in cultivation. Roots small, round, deep red, with very crisp, tender white flesh. This is the very best variety for forcing, as it will mature in 18 to 21 days and the tops are so small that a large number can be grown in a single bed.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

ROSY GEM. One of the earliest varieties in cultivation. It is of perfectly globular shape, of rich color, being deep scarlet on top, blending to pure white at the bottom. The radishes are exceedingly tender and crisp and delicious. Desirable for growing under glass as well as in the open ground. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

EARLY ERFURT DARK, ROUND RED OR DEEP SCARLET TURNIP. This is a splendid strain of the small extra early, round radish; it is ready for use in 18 to 20 days after sowing. The radishes are very attractive, tender and mild flavor. The tops are small, hence it is an excellent variety for growing under glass. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP. A small, round, red turnip-shaped radish, with a small top, and of very quick growth. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

TURNIP. Both skin and flesh are white. It is a few days later than the scarlet turnip, and will bear heat, without becoming pithy.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE-TIPPED. A beautiful variety, deep scarlet with white tip. It is very ornamental for table use, and is becoming very popular as a market variety. It is of the same size and the shape as the scarlet turnip variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

RADISHES—Continued



EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. This variety makes roots fit to pull as early as Non-Plus-Ultra, but they are much larger when full size, and for this reason are very popular in some markets. Roots round or slightly oval-shaped; color rich, deep scarlet, flesh white and tender. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

OLIVE SHAPED VARIETIES

FRENCH BREAKFAST. A medium-sized radish with small top. Quick growth and very crisp and tender. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

EARLY SCARLET OLIVE-SHAPED. Very early and handsome. Lively rose color, oblong-shaped, top very small. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

CINCINNATI MARKET. An improved Long Scarlet Short Top, the roots being more perfect in shape, and excellent for forcing.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

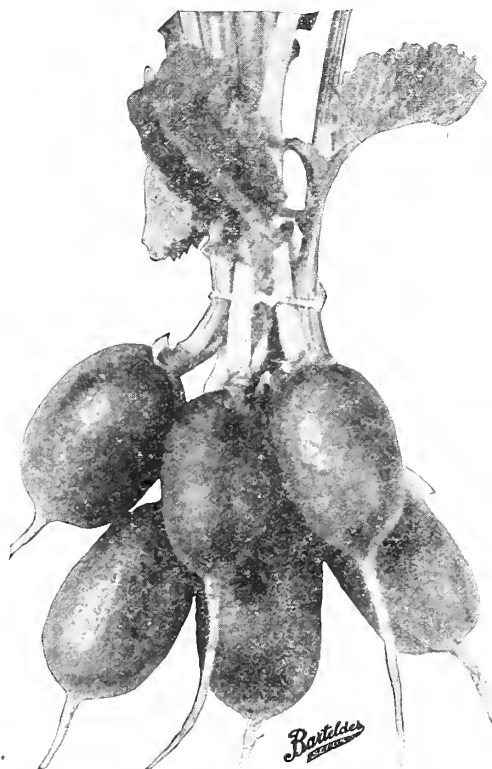
SPECIAL OFFER

ALL 10c PACKETS

3 for 25c

6 for 45c

14 for \$1.00



EARLY SCARLET OLIVE-SHAPED

SUMMER VARIETIES

All of the following varieties attain a larger size than do any of the earlier radishes. While not ready for the market quite so early they remain in fine condition longer without becoming pithy.

CHARTIERS OR SHEPHERD. Long Scarlet tipped with white.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

GIANT WHITE STUTTGART. Very large, excellent quality

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

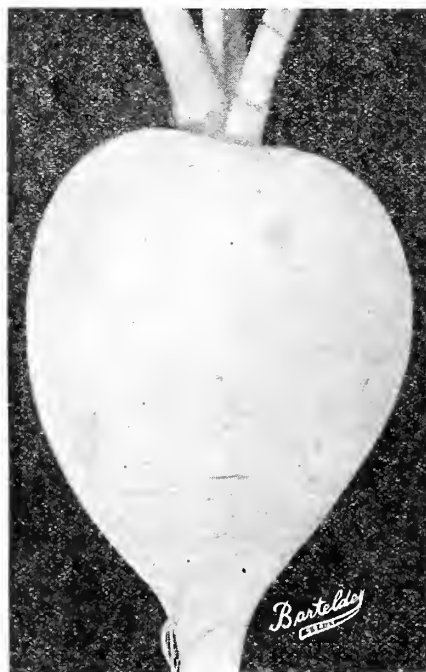
WHITE STRASBURG. Will stand summer heat admirably. . . . Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

LONG WHITE VIENNA OR LADY FINGER. A rapid grower of fine shape.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

YELLOW SUMMER TURNIP. A general favorite with market gardeners.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25



GIANT WHITE STUTTGART

If You Wish to Buy Seeds in Quantities Larger than Quoted Please Ask for Special Prices

RADISHES—Continued

LONG VARIETIES

BARTELDES GLASS RADISH. The radish comes from the same gardener in Denver who originated the Denver Market Lettuce, and is a fine acquisition. It is a long radish of light pink color, white-tipped, of uniform size. The flesh is transparent white, always crisp and brittle, even if grown to a large size, and mild flavored. It was named "Glass Radish" on account of the fine transparency of the flesh.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

HALF LONG DEEP SCARLET. The roots of this hardy and desirable variety are of a very brilliant, deep red rich color, and half-long, with somewhat tapering points, the flesh is very white, crisp and tender, and holds its juiciness very well not becoming pithy until overgrown.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

EARLY SCARLET SHORT TOP. Is undoubtedly the best standard variety for private garden and market use. It grows 6 or 7 inches long, half out of the ground. It is very brittle and crisp and of quick growth. Color, bright scarlet, small top, tapers regularly to the root, and is uniformly straight and smooth.....

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

WHITE ICICLE. (Eiszapfen.) An entirely distinct long slender, pure white variety. It is without doubt the earliest and finest long white Radish in existence. Ready for use fully as early as Long Scarlet Top, with less foliage, rendering it most desirable for forcing. In the open ground the roots continue brittle, crisp and mild until they are fully as large as those of the Long Bright Scarlet. The Icicle is perhaps superior to the finest long red ones. Roots 4 inches in length and half an inch in diameter; they retain their crispness and fresh, mild flavor until fully 6 inches long and an inch in diameter.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

LONG BRIGHT SCARLET OR CARDINAL. Extra early, the roots being fit for use about 25 days after sowing; very bright color; quite unique; being the most fiery scarlet in any kind of radish. It is very slightly tipped with white, and the flesh is crisp and tender.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

WINTER RADISHES

SAKURAJIMA—See Novelties

Winter Radishes should be sown in July and August for fall and winter use. These can be stored either in outdoor pits or in the cellar, and will be appreciated in mid-winter. The Long Black Spanish and the Round Black Spanish are the favorite German Winter "Rettige."



EARLY SCARLET
SHORT TOP

The White Chinese is the finest of all extra large white radishes. Nearly the whole of the splendid root grows above the surface, which makes pulling them a pleasure. The flesh is always crisp and juicy.

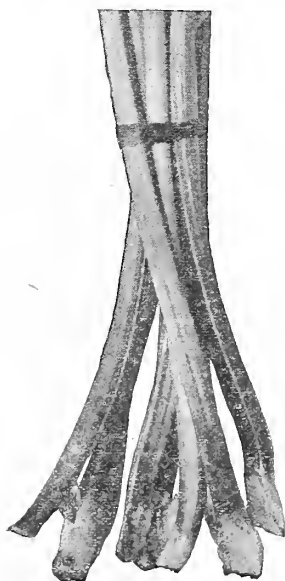
The China Rose-colored, and the California Mammoth White are quite similar to the above, but not quite so large.

Varieties	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Long Black Spanish. An excellent keeper....	10c	15c	40c	\$1.25
Round Black Spanish. Fine for winter use...	10c	15c	40c	1.25
White Chinese or Celestial. Cultivated extensively by market gardeners.....	10c	15c	40c	1.25
China Rose-Colored. Not so strong as the "Spanish" Radishes.....	10c	15c	40c	1.25
California Mammoth White. Grows from 8 to 12 inches long.....	10c	15c	40c	1.25

We offer 10c Packets at 3 for 25c, 6 for 45c and 14 for \$1.00.



CHINA-ROSE



RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

Rhubarbar

Rulbarbo

CULTURE. Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. The richer its condition and the deeper it is stirred the better. Sow in drills an inch deep and thin out the plants to 12 inches apart. The following spring transplant in place; set the plants from 4 to 5 feet each way. One ounce produces from 400 to 500 plants.

Book, "Rhubarb Culture," by J. E. Morse, price 50c.

LINNAEUS. Early, large and tender. . Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

VICTORIA. The most popular variety, later than the preceding.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

AUSTRALIAN CRIMSON WINTER. Luther Burbank's introduction: Can be grown indoors in winter time. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼-lb. \$1.50

RHUBARB ROOTS

LINNAEUS and VICTORIA. 2 for 25c; 5 for 60c; 12 for \$1.25, charges prepaid. If by freight or express not prepaid \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT

Haferwurzel

Salsif

CULTURE. The Oyster plant succeeds best in some light, well enriched soil which previous to sowing the seeds should be stirred to the depth of 18 inches. Sow early in the spring in drills 15 inches apart; cover the seeds with fine soil 1 inch deep. One for 60 feet of drill; 7 pounds to one acre.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. This splendid variety grows to fully double the size of the old sort; is of superior quality and delicate flavor. The Oyster Plant is one of the most nutritious and delicious vegetables, and should be more generally cultivated for winter use when the supply of really good vegetables is limited.

No Market Gardener should fail to grow it. It is a paying proposition.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼-lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00

SPECIAL OFFER

ALL 10c PACKETS

3 for 25c 6 for 45c 14 for \$1.00



SALSIFY

SPINACH

Spinat

Espinach

CULTURE. Requiring but little culture it is one of the most easily managed of all vegetables. The main crop is sown in September, and if in exposed places it is sometimes covered with straw during the winter, which prevents it being cut by the frost. For summer use it may be sown at intervals of 2 or 3 weeks, from March to August. Spinach is best developed, most tender and succulent when grown in rich soil. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 10 to 12 pounds to an acre.

AMERICAN CURLED SAVOY LEAVED. A most valuable variety. In appearance the leaf is wrinkled in the same way as that of the Savoy Cabbage, hence the name. It produces nearly twice the bulk of crop as the ordinary sort, is fully as hardy and in all other respects equal.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

ROUND SUMMER. This variety is generally preferred for early spring growing, and is popular with market gardeners. Leaves thick and fleshy. Not quite as hardy as the prickly, but stands winter well. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

PRICKLY OR WINTER. The hardest variety and will withstand the severest weather with only a slight protection of straw or leaves. The seed is prickly, leaves triangular, oblong or arrow-shaped. It is the best for fall sowing, which in this latitude is about the first of September.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

SPINACH—Continued

LONG STANDING. An improved strain of excellent merit, having all the good qualities of the ordinary sorts; but it is especially desirable because of the fact that it is much later in going to seed than the average variety.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 60c; lb. \$1.00

TRUE VICTORIA. The foliage is heavy, the broad dark leaves being of the true Savoy appearance and are of the finest quality. The feature that makes it of especial value for both market and family gardens, is that it is in prime condition from two to three weeks after all other varieties of Spinach have run to seed.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

LARGE, ROUND, THICK LEAF VIROFLAY. A most valuable variety with very large thick leaves, making it especially desirable where bulk is wanted.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00



LONG STANDING

NEW ZEALAND. (*Tetragonla expansa*.) This is not a Spinach of the ordinary kind, but a plant of branching growth. One single plant will grow to dimensions of six feet across, producing an abundance of thick, fleshy, juicy stems, and leaves, which make an excellent Spinach. The flavor is fine and the fact that it does well throughout the hottest summer, makes it all the more desirable. Every Market Gardener should grow a crop where there is a market for Spinach. It is a money-maker.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00

SQUASHES

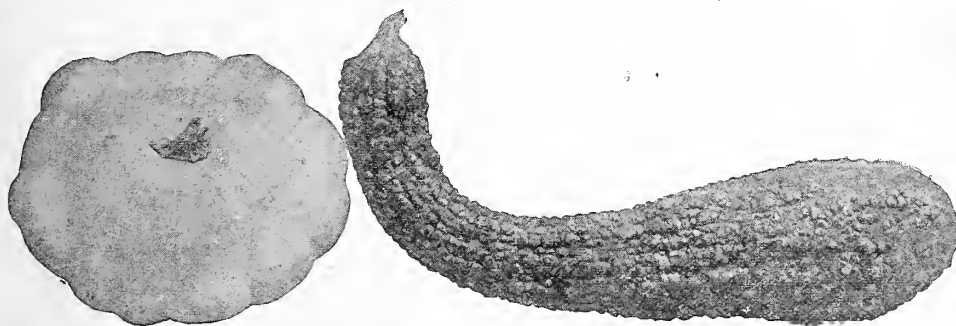
Spelse Kurbiss

Calabaza

CULTURE. Squashes are divided into two classes; the early summer sort and the late fruited winter varieties. Sow about the middle of spring in hills, the early sort about 4 feet apart, and the late varieties 6 to 8 feet. Drop enough seed to be thinned to three plants in a hill. The hills should be highly manured and prepared in a similar manner as those for cucumbers. One ounce to 40 hills for small sorts; large varieties 1 ounce to 20 hills; 4 to 5 pounds to an acre.

BUG DEATH kills all kinds of bugs and does not injure the foliage. Include some with your order. You will need it later.

SUMMER VARIETIES



EARLY WHITE BUSH. This is the well-known White Patty-pan Squash. The earliest to mature, very productive; light cream colored.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOKNECK. One of the best summer Squashes. It is twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crookneck, highly attractive, several days earlier. This combination of earliness and size makes it a most desirable variety for the market gardener as well as for private use.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK. A small crooknecked summer squash; skin bright yellow, covered with warty excrescences. Very early, productive and of excellent flavor.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH. The fruit is a beautiful clear white wax instead of the yellowish-white so often seen in the old stock, and is much larger. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

If You Wish to Buy Seeds in Quantities Larger than Quoted Please Ask for Special Prices

WINTER SQUASHES



HUBBARD

BOSTON MARROW. Oval in form, color of skin bright orange, flesh yellow, very desirable for late autumn and winter use.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50

ESSEX HYBRID. An improved American Turban, having the color, shape and superior quality of the Turban with the dry and hard shell of the Hubbard. It is not only one of the richest flavored, finest grained, and sweetest of all the Squash family, but also one of the very best keepers.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50

PROLIFIC MARROW. One of the earliest varieties, remarkably productive and a good keeper. Its color is a most attractive brilliant orange red. In quality of meat it is rivaled by a few varieties only.....

VEGETABLE MARROW. A favorite English sort; early, skin greenish-white, flesh white, soft and of rich flavor; quite distinct from other sorts.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50

HUBBARD. The best table Squash yet known, rivaled only by the "Delicious," as described above. Good specimens are about equal to the sweet potato. It has a hard shell, and with some care will keep three months longer than the Marrows. Flesh fine grained, dry and of excellent flavor.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

THE WARTED HUBBARD. This is, in quality, one of the best winter sorts. It is attractive on the market and a ready seller. Very dark green, and flesh is dry and sweet. Very hard shell, which insures good keeping qualities. It is considered an improvement on the old type of Hubbard on account of its warted skin.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00

RED OR GOLDEN HUBBARD. This is a very distinct sort, of the shape and general character of the Hubbard, but a little smaller, earlier to mature, and of a rich orange red instead of the dark olive green of the old Hubbard, while the flesh is of a little deeper color and of fully as good quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00

MAMMOTH CHILLI. Although not new, we desire to call the special attention of all who want "Mammoth Squashes" to this variety. Size enormous, often weighing 100 to 200 pounds; very profitable for stock feeding, especially where root crops are not grown extensively; remarkably productive.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50

MARBLEHEAD. An excellent keeper. It is about the size of the Hubbard with shell of bluish-green, and a bright orange flesh. Requires the whole season to mature.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50

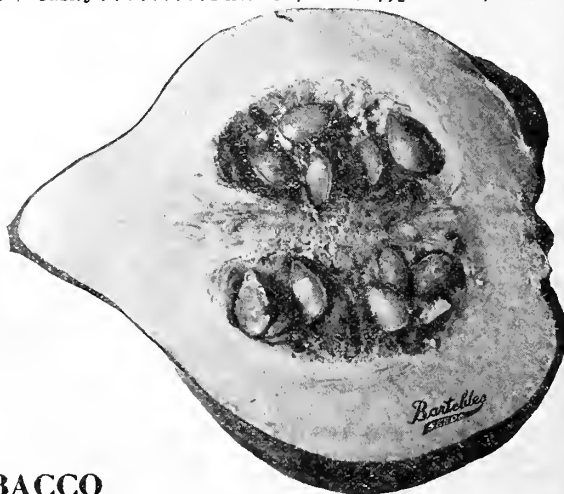
SIBLEY OR PIKE'S PEAK. One of the best shippers owing to the hardness of the shell. Flesh is solid and thick of bright orange color and choice quality. Flavor rich and sweet, and it ripens easily.....

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50



GREGORY'S DELICIOUS. This fine new winter squash, now offered by us to the Western Planters is of the finest quality possible. The Eastern people have had it for the past few years, and the popularity of this splendid variety increases steadily. In size it closely resembled the original Hubbard. In color it is almost uniform with occasionally a blue specimen. The thickness of its flesh surpasses nearly every other variety; the color being a dark orange. For table use it cannot be excelled; these Squashes represent a remarkable combination of fineness and compactness of grain, dryness, sweetness and exceeding richness of flavor.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00



TOBACCO

Tabak

CULTURE. Tobacco in this part of the country should be started in a hotbed in March and treated the same as tomatoes.

HAVANA. Pure Cuban grown seed. When grown in this country commands a high price as cigar stock.....

MISSOURI BROAD LEAF. A well known standard sort, valuable for cigar wrappers.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. Best adapted to the climate of the Middle and Northern States, as it is more hardy and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown in the South.

WHITE BURLEY. A variety grown for the manufacture of fine cut and plug.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.50

If You Wish to Buy Seeds in Quantities Larger than Quoted Please Ask for Special Prices

TOMATOES

Tomaten oder Liebesapfe

Tomato

CULTURE. The seed should be grown in March in a hotbed or green house, or may be sown in a box and kept inside the window of a room where the night temperature is not less than 65 degrees. The plants should be thinned out in the bed so as to give them plenty of room or they will be weak and poor. They should be hardened before planting outside. About the middle of May the plants may be set in the open ground, from 4 to 5 feet apart each way. Our stock of tomatoes is grown by several of the best growers. One ounce produces about 1,500 plants.

To prevent rot and blight on tomato plants spray with Bordeaux Mixture, when first fruits have set. If disease appears repeat or use a weak Copper Sulphate solution as often as needed.



KANSAS STANDARD

EARLIANA. This is without doubt the earliest bright red tomato now in cultivation. The tomatoes are deep scarlet and grow closely together in clusters of five to eight. They are of medium size, smooth and solid. The plants are quite hardy with rather slender branches, bearing an abundance of fine tomatoes. The close dwarf habit of growth makes it very desirable variety where not much space can be wasted on a more spreading and branching variety. It is especially valuable as it produces fruit at the time when the prices are the highest. No market gardener should be without it. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼-lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00

KANSAS STANDARD. The Kansas Standard belongs to the potato-leaved class of tomatoes; it is of rapid, vigorous growth, with strong heavy stalks, which stand up well unless, which is often the case, they are pulled down with over-abundant fruit. It begins blooming when only six or seven inches high, attains a height of from two and a half to three feet and sets its fruit—a rare habit in any tomato—from the first blooms. The fruit is of a bright, glossy red color and is produced in clusters of from four to five tomatoes. In shape the fruit is round, slightly flattened, ripening clear to the stem, perfectly smooth. It has very few seeds; the meat is thick and firm and of a most excellent flavor.

This tomato is a first-rate keeper and shipper on account of its tough skin, a fact which makes it also very resistable against influences of insects, which are so destructive to other varieties. Highly recommended—Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c; ¼-lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00

THE MATCHLESS. For the past twenty years Matchless has been the main crop variety, and in spite of many new varieties, claiming superiority, has maintained its position as the finest large-fruited bright red variety. The vines are of strong vigorous growth, well set with fruit. The fruits are free from core; of a very rich cardinal red color and are not liable to crack from wet weather. They are of very large size and the size of the fruit is maintained throughout the season until the vines are killed by frost. The skin is remarkably tough and solid, and ripe specimens picked from the vines will keep in good condition for several weeks. Our stock of Matchless is absolutely unsurpassed.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼-lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00



EARLIANA

From an Oklahoma Paper.

GROWS TOMATO VINE SIXTEEN FEET TALL

W. H. Neblick, 70, Calvin, Okla., has a tomato vine 16½ feet tall which he cultivated himself, a letter to The News says. A picture accompanied the letter, showing the old man picking big tomatoes from the vine.

Neblick said he got the seed from Barteldes Seed company; the vine is the "late stone" variety, he said.

If You Wish to Buy Seeds in Quantities Larger than Quoted Please Ask for Special Prices

TOMATOES—Continued



PONDEROSA

PONDEROSA. This is rapidly becoming the most popular variety for home gardening. The fruits grow to enormous size and are extra fine for slicing. If you want some real large tomatoes plant Ponderosa.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼-lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00

ATLANTIC PRIZE. One of the largest, smoothest and best flavored of the extra early Tomatoes. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00

FAVORITE. Has no green core; of perfect shape; smooth as an apple and never cracks after ripening. . . . Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00

BARTELDES' STONE. Next to the Matchless, and a fine Tomato, too, for main crop.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼-lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00

PERFECTION. A very heavy cropper and produces more and larger fruit toward the close of the season.

Pkt. 10; oz. 35c; ¼-lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00

TROPHY. Large, smooth, solid, fine in color and prolific. Fine variety for gardeners or home use Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50

The Trucker's Favorite



This, in our estimation, is the "Peerless" amongst the pink tomatoes. A variety of such unusual merit that it deserves the highest praise and recommendation. It is truly "The Trucker's Favorite." Its fine and smooth, uniformly shaped fruits command the highest market price and when once a market has found out the meritorious characteristics of this splendid sort, it cannot do without it.

The fruits are thick-meated and very solid; the meat is of the finest flavor, making the tomatoes equally good for slicing and for cooking purposes. A basket of these tomatoes is one of the most attractive sights on the market table, and parties offering them for sale will find the demand larger than the supply. Be sure to include this variety in your next order. You will want more seed next year.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼-lb. \$1.50; lb. \$4.50

ACME. A Tomato of superior quality; of medium size and slightly oval in shape. Flesh deep scarlet and unusually solid. Grows very regular. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼-lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50

BEAUTY. It grows in clusters of four or five large fruits, retaining its large size very late in the season. It ripens very early and evenly, and is in perfect shape. . . . Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼-lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50

DWARF CHAMPION. Its close, upright growth enables it to be planted much earlier and nearer together than any of the older sorts, and the yield, therefore, is accordingly much greater. In productiveness it is unsurpassed. It is also very early. The fruit resembles the Acme, and is of a purplish pink color, and always smooth and symmetrical in form. It is medium size and attractive in appearance; the skin is tough and the flesh solid and of fine quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼-lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00

YELLOW AND SMALL-FRUITED VARIETIES

Varities	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Golden Queen. The best yellow variety. Of superior appearance and a distinct flavor of its own.	10c	35c	\$1.25	\$4.00
Yellow Plum. Color bright yellow; excellent for preserving.	10c	35c	1.25	4.00
Red Plum. Same as above except color.	10c	35c	1.25	4.00
Red Pear. A small variety, early; fine for preserving.	10c	35c	1.25	4.00
Yellow Pear. Same as above, except color.	10c	35c	1.25	4.00
Red Cherry. A small variety, size and shape of a cherry; for pickling.	10c	35c	1.25	4.00
Yellow Cherry. Same as above, except color.	10c	35c	1.25	4.00
Husk Tomato or Ground Cherry. This is very fine for preserves; immensely productive.	10c	35c	1.25	4.00

If You Wish to Buy Seeds in Quantities Larger than Quoted Please Ask for Special Prices

TURNIPS

Rüben

Naber

CULTURE. Turnips do best in highly enriched light sandy or gravelly soil; commence sowing the earliest varieties in April in drills from 12 to 15 inches apart, and thin out early to six or nine inches in rows. For a succession sow at intervals of a fortnight until the last week in July, from which time until the end of August sowing may be made for the fall and main crop. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; one and one-half pounds to the acre.

For feeding stock in the fall or winter there is nothing superior to turnips and rutabagas, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We cannot too earnestly recommend farmers to increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative.

WHITE-FLESHED VARIETIES



LARGE EARLY RED OR PURPLE TOP GLOBE

PURPLE TOP STRAP-LEAVED. The standard for this part of the country. Superior for early or late planting. Round, flat, good sized, small top with but few leaves; flesh very fine; flavor good.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

EARLY WHITE EGG. A quick-growing egg-shaped variety, perfectly smooth, pure white, growing half out of the ground, with small top and rough leaves. Its pure white skin and quick growth make it particularly suitable for market purposes. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank strong taste of some varieties.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH. (Strap-leaved.) This is a popular early turnip for table use. For autumn and the early winter use this and the Purple Top are highly popular.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

LARGE EARLY RED TOP GLOBE. An old favorite, large sized, of rapid growth, unusually attractive and admired by all who have seen it.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE. This is a free-growing, rough-leaved sort, useful for both table and stock. It is not quite so rapid in growth as the flat varieties, may be expected to come in as a succession in autumn and is admired for table use in early winter.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

AMBER GLOBE OR STRAP-LEAVED. One of the best varieties for table use or for a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine-grained and sweet, color of skin yellow with green top. Hardy, keeps well, a good cropper, grows to a very large size.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

GOLDEN BALL OR ORANGE JELLY. Undoubtedly one of the most delicate and sweetest yellow-fleshed Turnips. Not a large size, but firm and hard, and of most excellent flavor. Keeps well.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. The earliest in cultivation. The bulb is very flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with a bright purple top; leaves few, short and light of color, growing very compact and making an exceedingly small and neat top. The pure white flesh is of the choicest quality, hard, solid and fine grained. It is an excellent keeper.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼-lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN. Very similar to the preceding except the skin is pure white, thus making it especially desirable for forcing.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼-lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00

LONG WHITE OR COW HORN. Without question a good flavored and delicate sort. A distinct feature is its rapid growth. This variety is a pure white, except a dash of green at the crown, and in shape is long like a carrot and generally crooked, hence its name.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼-lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00

EARLY SNOWBALL. Is medium sized, pure white and early, of excellent quality. In our market it is much admired.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50

YELLOW-FLESHED VARIETIES

YELLOW ABERDEEN OR SCOTCH YELLOW. This is a turnip fine for cattle feeding. It attains a large size, is solid, nutritious, a good keeper, and can be recommended in every respect.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50

SEVEN TOP. Cultivated exclusively in the South for the tops, which are used for greens. It is very hardy and will grow all winter, but does not produce a good root.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

RUTABAGAS OR SWEDISH TURNIPS

PURPLE TOP YELLOW RUTABAGA. The best variety of Swedish turnip in cultivation. Hardy and productive, flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong; terminates abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep purple above and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green, with little or no neck; the most perfect in form, the richest in flavor and the best in every respect..... Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50

SWEET GERMAN. Flesh white, hard and firm, partaking much of the nature of the rutabaga. Must be sown much earlier than the flat turnip. In the autumn and the early winter it is apt to be too hard, but mellows like an apple by keeping..... Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS

Varieties	Pkt.	Oz.	Varieties	Pkt.	Oz.
Anise. An annual, cultivated for its seeds and its leaves, which have a fragrant, agreeable scent and a pleasant taste.....	10c	15c	Rosemary. Perennial; the tops only are used as a medicine.....	10c	40c
Balm. A hardy perennial of aromatic taste and fragrant smell.....	10c	25c	Rue. Perennial; a very powerful tonic. It must not be allowed to run to seed.....	10c	25c
Borage—Gurkenkraut. Annual. In Germany the leaves are cut and used for a cucumber salad. Beautiful blue flowers.....	10c	25c	Sage. Perennial; tea made from these leaves is an excellent means of producing sweat.....	10c	50c
Caraway—Kuemmel. The seed are useful for flavoring.....	10c	15c	Saffron. Annual; the dried flowers are used for medicinal purposes.....	10c	20c
Catnip or Catmint. A great favorite among medicinal herbs.....	10c	30c	Savory. Annual; leaves are used for culinary purposes.....	10c	30c
Chervil. Annual, used for soups and salads.....	10c	15c	Sorrel. Broad leaved. Perennial; used in soups and salads and sometimes cooked like spinach.....	10c	20c
Coriander. Annual, its tender leaves are sometimes used for soups and salads.....	10c	15c	Sweet Basil. Annual; the leaves are used for highly seasoned dishes as well as in soups, stews and sauces.....	10c	25c
Dandelion—Loewenzahn. Perennial; cultivated for spring greens; an excellent tonic.....	10c	30c	Sweet Fennel. Perennial. Tea made from the seed is an excellent remedy in case of colic and stomach complaints.....	10c	15c
Dill. Annual; it is cultivated for its seeds, which are used medicinally and for flavoring pickles.....	10c	20c	Sweet Marjoram. Biennial; the leaves are used in soups, the seeds in the manufacture of sausage. An aromatic of sweet flavor.....	10c	30c
Hop. The popular variety of commerce.....	20c		Sweet Thyme. Perennial; thyme tea is an excellent remedy for nervous headaches.....	10c	40c
Horehound. Perennial; of strong and aromatic smell; used as a tonic.....	10c	30c	Tarragon. Perennial. A very popular French herb for making Tarragon vinegar.....	15c	
Hyssop. A perennial with aromatic flowers and of pungent flavor.....	10c	30c	Wormwood. Perennial; used for medicinal purposes. Beneficial to poultry and should be planted in every poultry yard.....	10c	30c
Lavender. Perennial; cultivated for its fragrant flowers and aromatic leaves.....	10c	30c			

NO GARDEN IS COMPLETE WITHOUT A FEW HERBS

ROOTS

Asparagus..... 25c \$1.25 \$6.00
Rhubarb (Linneaus and Victoria)..... Postpaid—2 for 25c; 5 for 60c; 12 for \$1.25

Not postpaid—75c per dozen; \$5 per 100

PACKETS ARE 10c EACH

We make a special offer on our 10 cent packets as follows:

3 Packets for 25 cents
 6 Packets for 45 cents
 14 Packets for \$1.00

POST PAID

FLOWER SEEDS

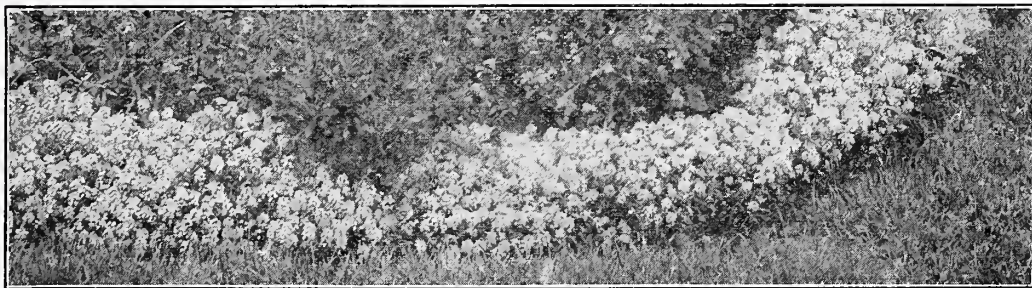
Flower Seeds are all Postpaid at Catalog Prices

ANNUALS. Attain growth from seed, flower and die in one year.

BIENNIALS. Grow from seed one year, bloom and die the next. Some varieties bloom the first year if sown early.

PERENNIALS. Last for several years, blooming annually after the first season. Some varieties bloom the first year if sown early. May also be propagated by cuttings, slips or division of the roots.

DEPTH OF PLANTING. Cover seeds to a depth of about four times the size of the seeds. This rule applies in a general way and there are some exceptions.



A BORDER OF SWEET ALYSSUM

ABRONIA UMBELLATA. A handsome trailing plant with clusters of sweet-scented flowers, resembling verbenas in shape, but of smaller size; color rose lilac, with white eyes. Fine for baskets and vases as well as the garden. Remove the husks from the seed before sowing (as it grows much surer). Height 6 inches. Half hardy annual. Pkt. 10c

ABUTILON OR FLOWERING MAPLE. Desirable plant for the conservatory in winter, and effective border plants during summer, producing a profusion of flowers. Half hardy shrubs. Height 2 to 6 feet; perennial. Finest Mixed. Pkt. 15c

ACROCLINIUM. (Everlasting.) This beautiful everlasting flower somewhat resembles the Rodanthe, but the flower heads are of a larger size. It is largely used for winter bouquet, for which purpose the flowers should be cut before they are fully expanded. Half hardy annual.
Mixed. Pkt. 10c White. Pkt. 10c

ADLUMINA OR ALLEGHENY VINE. A most beautiful and graceful climber, thriving in a sheltered situation, and climbing by its tendrils to any object within reach. Is sometimes known as Mountain Fringe, Wood Fringe and Allegheny Vine. The beautiful pink and white flowers are produced in abundance during the three summer months. It is biennial and makes but little growth the first season. Height 15 feet. White and Pink. Pkt. 10c

ADONIS AESTIVALIS. Plants with fine and graceful foliage and brilliant scarlet flowers, remaining in bloom a long time. Grows well in shade or under trees. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.
Pkt. 10c

AGERATUM MEXICANUM. Flowers light blue or lavender, very desirable for bouquets, furnishing a continuous bloom through the summer. Plants flower well in house all winter, when potted in the fall before frost. Height 12 inches. Hardy annual.
Pkt. 10c

AGROSTEMMA CORONARIA. (Rose Champion.) Perfectly hardy plants, producing pretty pink-like blossoms, on long, slender stems. Very useful for cutting bouquets, and pretty in masses or in bed. About 1½ feet high. Perennial.
Fine Mixed. Pkt. 10c

ALYSSUM, SWEET. Excellent for borders and the flowers are fine for bouquets. Flowers are white, very fragrant and produced abundantly through the summer and until after severe frosts. Hardy annual. Height one foot. . Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c

ALYSSUM, LITTLE GEM. Very dwarf and spreading, making a very dense mat which looks like a carpet of snow. In bloom all summer and fall. Especially adapted to borders. . . . Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c

ALONSOA MYRTIFOLIA. An attractive bedding plant with remarkably brilliant scarlet flowers, in bloom from July till frost. Removed to the house, they bloom well during the winter. Height 18 inches. Half hardy annual. Pkt. 10c

ANTIRRHINUM. (Snapdragon.) One of the most desirable flowers in the catalog for its variety of color and succession of bloom, lasting from July until severe frosts. The plants should be covered with fine boughs or other light material, in November, and they usually survive and bloom finely the second year. Height 1 foot. Biennial.

Dwarf Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c
Tall Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c
Queen of the North, White. Pkt. 10c

Coral. New variety growing 2½ feet high and a profuse bloomer; color, bright red, and white throat.
Pkt. 10c

AMARANTHUS. Valuable for its varieties of handsome foliage, whether grown in the conservatory or garden. The colors will be more brilliant if planted in moderately rich soil. Height 2 to 3 feet. Hardy annual

Amaranthus tricolor (Joseph's coat). Pkt. 10c
Amaranthus caudatus (Love lies bleeding). . Pkt. 10c
Amaranthus cruentus (Princess feather) . . Pkt. 10c

AMMOBIUM ALATUM. A small, white Immortelle, everlasting, very useful for cutting when fresh and drying admirably for a winter bouquet; producing a succession of bloom from July until frost. Height 18 to 24 inches. Hardy annual...Pkt. 10c

ASPERULA AZUREA SETOSA. A flower that because of its shape, size, and delicate color—a light blue or lavender—is excellent for bouquets.

In bloom from July until after severe frosts. Hardy annual. Height 9 inches.....Pkt. 10c

AMPELOPSIS. One of the best climbing plants for permanent situations, as it is perfectly hardy, clinging to the sides of whatever it may be grown

against by the rootlets it throws out all along the stems. In the autumn the dark green foliage assumes beautiful tints of orange, crimson, etc. Height 5 to 10 feet. Hardy perennial.

Ampelopsis Quinquefolia (American Woodbine) Pkt. 10c

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Japan or Boston Ivy)..Pkt. 10c

ARMERIA MARITIMA. (Sea Pink.) These handsome plants are well adapted for ornamenting rock work and edging walks. Hardy perennials. Height 6 inches.....Pkt. 10c

ASTERS

Every garden should have a few of our beautiful Asters. These do well in our climate but must have plenty of water and a little shade is beneficial during the extreme hot weather.

GREGO ASTERS

(See under Novelties)

GOOD MIXED

A good mixture of all kinds.....Pkt. 10c

QUEEN OF THE MARKET. The earliest variety. Colors white, pink, red, blue or mixed. Pkt. 10c; ¼-oz. 40c

TRUFFAUTS PAEONY FLOWERED. An old standard of medium height. The colors are bright and delicate; the flower deserves a place in every garden.

The following colors:

Azure, blue, indigo, lavender and pure white, each.....Pkt. 10c; all mixed colors, ¼-oz. 50c.

COMET OR BRANCHING. A very handsome and distinct class of half-dwarf habit.

Giant White, the finest white.....Pkt. 10c
Many Colors Mixed.....Pkt. 10c; ¼-oz. 60c

QUILLED. Of the same type as the Japanese Needle Asters, this variety is valued particularly for its abundance of fine flowers which it produces. The plant grows from 18 to 20 inches high, bearing often 30 to 40 flowers, which are carried on long graceful stems.....Pkt. 10c; ¼-oz. 50c.

BEGONIA. (Tuberous rooted.) The newer forms of Begonias are among the best brilliantly beautiful flowering plants. The plants will give an abundance of bloom the first year and at the end of the season they may be dried off by withholding water. Plant the bulbs the following spring, when they will bloom more freely than ever.

Single mixed.....Pkt. 20c
Double Mixed.....Pkt. 25c

BULBS. (See page 70.)



VICTORIA ASTER

VICTORIA ASTERS. One of the best asters for all-round use. It grows 15 to 20 inches high, setting numerous and well-developed flowers which often measure 4 to 5 inches in diameter.

Finest Mixed.....Pkt. 10c

DAYBREAK. This variety is the "Phoenix" Aster, the color is a beautiful delicate pink..Pkt. 10c

ASPARAGUS. A very popular house plant, much used for hanging baskets. Perennial.

Sprengeri.....Pkt. (15 seeds) 10c
Plumosus Nanus.....Pkt. (12 seeds) 15c

BELL FLOWER. (See Campanula.)

BIGNONIA RADICANS. (Trumpet Vine.) Magnificent, hardy, deciduous climber with brilliant flowers deserving a first place as an ornamental and effective covering for walls of houses, etc. Hardy perennial. Height 20 to 30 feet.....Pkt. 10c



BACHELOR'S BUTTON

(*Centaurea Cyanus*)

Also called Corn Flower, Ragged Sailor, etc. A hardy annual of easy culture. Will grow and flower freely in any garden soil. Will re-seed itself and grow from year to year. It is one of the best of the old-fashioned flowers and excellent for bouquets.

Pkt. 10c

BALSAM. Intense cultivation and continuous selections have improved these flowers to such an extent that persons having the old common forms in mind, will hardly recognize the new selected sorts. Require a rich, deep soil, good cultivation and plenty of space to grow to perfection.

Double White Alba Perfecta..... Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c

Double mixed..... Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c

Double, Camellia, mixed..... Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c

BALSAM APPLE AND BALSAM PEAR. (*Mor-mordica*.) Rapid climbers with curious yellow fruit, which opens when ripe showing the seed and the blood-red interior.

Either Apple or Pear..... Pkt. 10c

BOX WOOD. (*Evergreen Buxus sempervirens*.) A small evergreen with pale green leaves. Can be trained in desired form by shearing, largely used for bordering flower beds. Hardy perennial. Pkt 10c

BOSTON IVY. (See *Ampelopsis*.)

BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA. (*Swan River Daisy*.) A delicate dwarf-growing plant, suitable for growing in grasses, edging, and rustic baskets. The flowers are of various shades of blue and white, with dark and white centers, cineraria-like in form, rather bell-shaped. After blooming, the petals of the flower roll up closely. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c

BURNING BUSH OR SUMMER CYPRESS

(*Kochia Trichophila*)

This we consider one of the most ornamental border or hedge plants that has ever been brought out and it is sure to attract attention. The plants branch freely, and the stems are clothed with slender light green leaves. Early in the fall the ends of the shoots are thickly set with small bright scarlet flowers, the bushy plants resembling balls of fire. The plants are equally showy planted singly to show the round ball-like forms on all sides or grown in continuous rows..... Pkt. 10c

CACALIA COCCINEA. (*Tassel Flower*.) A pretty annual with flowers of bright scarlet and orange, borne in clusters on slender stalks, about a foot in length. They keep in bloom from early summer until early autumn, furnishing flowers for cutting every day. Height 1-foot..... Pkt. 10c

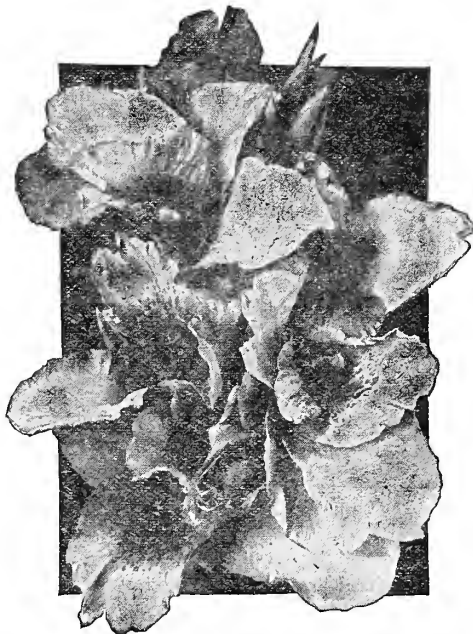
CALCEOLARIA HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA. A favorite and universally admired genus, remarkable for their large beautifully spotted blossoms produced in almost countless variegations of markings. They are grown in pots in the conservatory, greenhouse and garden. Flowers of immense size, seed saved from the previous year. Pkt. 25c

CALLIOPSIS

A very showy border plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown. If seed pods are removed as fast as they appear the plants will remain in bloom much longer. Height 2 feet. Hardy annual. Mixed colors..... Pkt. 10c

CALENDULA OFFICINALIS. This splendid variety has large flowers, beautiful imbricated, resembling in size and form the finest Aster. Each petal of plate straw color, is regularly marked with a stripe of bright deep orange. It blooms profusely with a succession of flowers from July until frost. It comes true from seed, and is one of the best annuals for a garden display. Height 18 inches

Pkt. 10c



CANNA

Stately plant with foliage of elegant growth, presenting a luxurious and tropical appearance, are much employed in ornamental planting; when planted in clumps of 4 or 5 contrasting colors, they are very effective. Height 3 feet. Tender perennial. Mixed colors..... Pkt. 10c

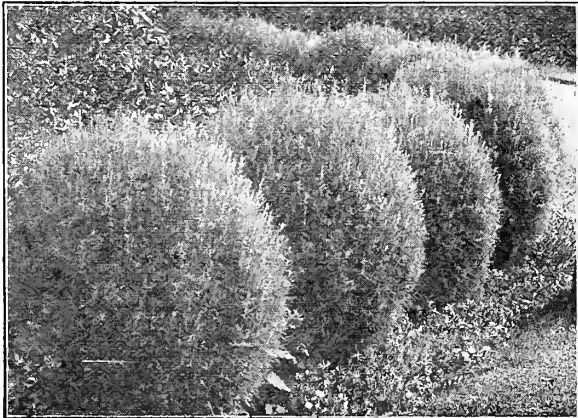
Madam Crozier varieties..... Pkt. 10c

For Bulbs, see Bulb list on page 71.

CALIFORNIA POPPY. (See *Eschscholtzia*.)

CALLA AETHEOPICA

An old and very desirable plant, either an aquatic or for ornamentation of the drawing room and conservatory. Thrives in any light, rich soil where plentifully watered. Height 1 to 2 feet. Half-hardy perennial..... Pkt. 10c



CATCHFLY PLANT. (*Silene Armeria*.) A showy, free-flowering plant, with bright, dense heads of flowers growing well in common garden soil. Adapted for border, circular beds and ribbons. Height 18 inches. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10c



CAMPANULA MEDIUM

(Bell Flower)

Campanulas embrace a great many beautiful popular perennials, like the Canterbury Bell, and also a number of annuals of great value for forming masses, as they are neat of habit, hardy and free bloomers. Height 1-foot. Hardy annual. Many varieties mixed. Pkt. 10c

CANARY BIRD FLOWER. (*Tropaeolum Canariense*.) One of the best climbing plants, with graceful foliage of a delicate green shade with small yellow flowers which, when half expanded, have in shape a fanciful resemblance to canary birds. Height 8 feet. Half-hardy annual. . Pkt. 10c

CANDYTUFT. (*Iberis coronaria*.) All of the colors of Candytuft are desirable for bouquets, especially the white, for its form and fragrance and profusion of bloom. Height 1-foot. Hardy annual.

White Rocket. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c
Tom Thumb, Dwarf. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c
Many Colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c

CARNATIONS

This beautiful and well-known flower produces a finer bloom when grown from seed than when grown from cuttings taken from old plants. This seed will produce a fine variety of colors, with flowers good size and substance. Height 18 inches. Half-hardy perennial.

German, mixed colors. Pkt. 10c
Marguerite, blooms in four months from time of planting. Pkt. 10c
Grenadin, Pink and White. Pkt. 10c

CASTOR BEANS. (*Ricinus*.) A luxuriant expansive foliage plant of tropical appearance, that should have a place in every garden affording the necessary space. The stalks of the plant of this variety are brownish-red; the leaves are very large palmate and strikingly elegant. Height 6 to 10 feet. Tender annual.

Sanguineus, large red. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c

Zanzibar lensis. New Zanzibar, a giant large-leaved variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c

CENTAUREA. (*Dusty Miller*.) Magnificent foliage plants of silver white and gray foliage, indispensable for borders and edges. Half-hardy perennial. Height 1-foot.

Candidissima, mixed. Pkt. 10c
Gymnocarpa. Pkt. 10c

CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS:

Many Colors, mixed. Pkt. 10c
White. Pkt. 10c

CENTAUREA MARGUERITE. A sweet-scented Centaurea, about as large as a medium-sized Carnation. It is a sport from Centaurea Odorata, and the plants are about 18 inches high. The flowers are beautifully lacinated and produced on long stems; their lasting quality after being cut is remarkable. The beauty of this easily cultivated annual is certain to excite admiration.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c



CHRYSANTHEMUMS

(Early Annual.)

The glorious and showy autumn blooming Chrysanthemum, which are now so much admired and cultivated, have their relatives among the summer annuals which are easily raised from seed. The plants can be raised by sowing the seed early in the house or frame and planting them out when the weather is favorable, or the seeds can be sown in an open seed bed, or where the plants are to stand, provided the plants are thinned out to 8 to 12 inches apart. A little shade, or shade in the after part of the day is desirable for them—a border on the east or northeast side of the house would be desirable. Pinch them back until July 15 to make them grow branching and full.

Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c

CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM. (Large or Ox-eyed Daisy.) A large free-blooming hardy perennial, 2 feet high, literally covered with pure white flowers, which are well adapted for cutting, lasting over a week in water. Pkt. 10c

CHRYSANTHEMUM FRUTESCENS. (Marguerite or Paris Daisy.) This variety, under the name of Marguerite has attained great popularity among florists. The pretty star-shaped white flowers are freely produced and the plant will grow under almost any circumstances.

Perennial. Pkt. 10c



COSMOS

This is one of the showiest annuals for late summer blooming. The beautiful flowers are borne on long stems and this with the feathery foliage make them excellent for decorative purposes. The flowers will last about a week in water.

The plants grow from four to six feet tall and when given sufficient space will branch quite freely and produce a great many beautiful flowers. They can be transplanted any time until shortly before blooming.

We have White, Pink, Crimson, Yellow and Mixed at 10c per packet.

SEE ALSO UNDER NOVELTIES

CLEMATIS

Well-known climber generally used for covering arbors and verandas. Have very fragrant flowers and the vines will cling to most any object. They are perennials and will live from year to year but need some protection in the North. Commonly planted by setting out the roots but can also be grown from seed. . Pkt. 10c

For Clematis Plants see under Nursery Stock

CINERARIA HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA.

Very attractive, much admired greenhouse plant; Height 1 to 2 feet. Pkt. 25c

CINERARIA. (Maritima Candidissima.)

White-leaved; used for bedding, vases, etc. Height 1-foot. Pkt. 10c

CLARKIA PULCHELLA.

The Clarkia is highly esteemed in Europe, especially in England, where it is as common as the Candytuft. The flowers are very pretty and of many colors double and single. As the plant is apt to suffer in our hot, dry summers, it is better to sow the seed in September and the plants will be large enough by spring to make a good bloom. Hardy annual. Height 1½ inches. Pkt. 10c

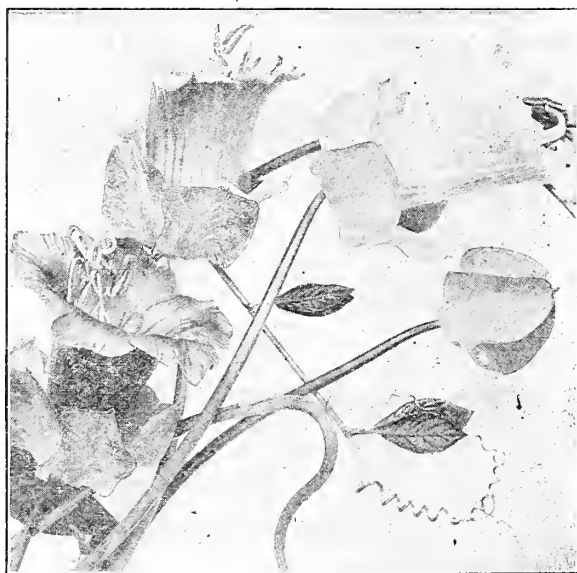
CLEOME OR SPIDER PLANT.

Better known in the West as "Rocky Mountain Bee Plant." It is the emblem flower of the Colorado State Bee Keepers' Association. Has a very attractive flower in shades of pink and crimson, on tall branching plants. A splendid honey plant. . . Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c

CLIMBING BLACKEYED SUSAN. (See Thunbergia.)

CLIMBING ANNUALS MIXED. In this we have included all the popular quick-growing climbing annuals, such as Ipomoeas, Nasturtiums, Sweet Peas, Japanese Hops, Cypress Vine, etc. Just the thing for covering old fences, arbors, etc.

Pkt. 10c; ½-oz. 25c



COBEA SCANDENS

(Cup and Saucer Vine.)

A splendid climbing plant, with large purple bell-shaped flowers and elegant tendrils; when well established grows very rapidly, with numerous branches. Height 15 to 20 feet. Tender annual. Pkt. 10c

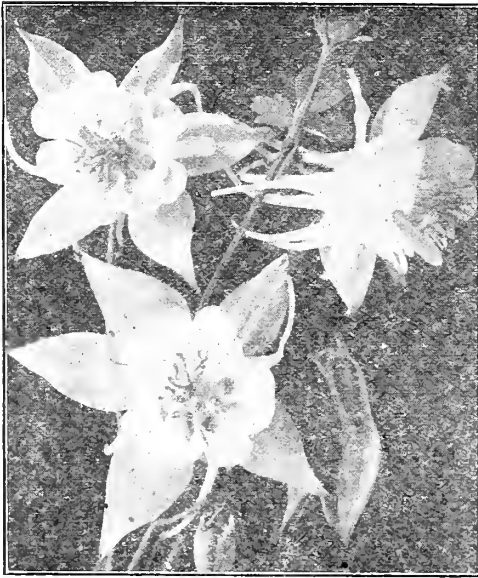
COLEUS. Probably there is no other kind of foliage plants so well known and universally admired as the Coleus. It is one of the most beautiful of our variegated perennial foliage plants for the greenhouse or garden decorations, ribbon-beds, etc., of rapid growth and easy culture. Tender perennial. Height 1 to 2 feet. New Hybrid Mixed. . Pkt. 25c

COCKSCOMB

(Celosia Cristata)

A highly ornamental plant, producing crested heads of flowers, somewhat resembling a cock's comb. There are many colors and shapes, but the scarlet and crimson ones are the most brilliant and rich. Height 1 to 2 feet.

Dwarf, mixed colors. Pkt. 15c
Feathered. Pkt. 10c
Mixed. Pkt. 10c



ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE

(*Aquilegia Coerulea*)

Colorado's emblematic flower. Needs to be seen to be appreciated. Color is a light blue, in very high altitudes nearly white. We are headquarters for this seed and furnish the true stock.... Pkt. 10c

We can supply roots of this variety at 20 cents each, or three for 50 cents, postage paid.

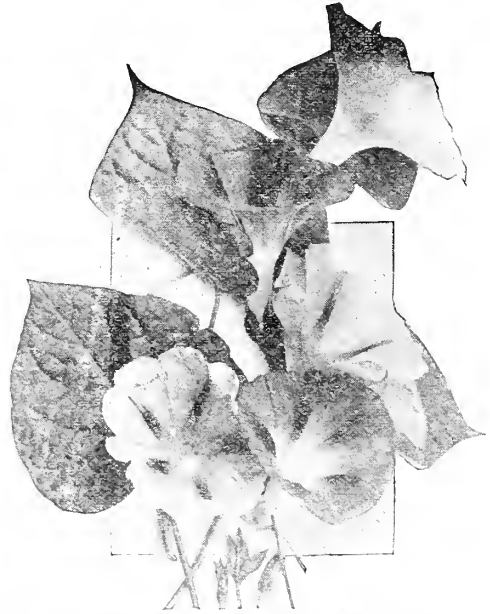
OTHER VARIETIES OF COLUMBINE

These new double sorts are very beautiful and embrace a variety of colors and forms. Height from one to three feet. Hardy perennial.

Mixed colors..... Pkt. 10c
Yellow..... Pkt. 10c



A VERY BEAUTIFUL AND EFFECTIVE PORCH SCREEN OF CYPRESS VINE



CONVOLVULUS OR MORNING GLORY

(See also under Novelties.)

TALL MORNING GLORY. (*Convolvulus Major*.) This well-known annual is one of the most popular climbers. Of rapid growth, soon covering a fence or trellis with abundant foliage and bright flowers. A great variety of colors and shades. Height 10 feet. Hardy annual.

Mixed colors..... Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 35c

IMPERIAL JAPANESE. The flowers are of immense size and of strong colors. Soak seed before planting..... Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c

DWARF MORNING GLORY. (*Convolvulus Minor*.) A trailing procumbent plant with flowers of rich shades in blue in some instances rivaling the pansy in richness of color, finely shaded with yellow and white. In bloom from July until after severe frosts. Height 10 inches. Half-hardy annual..... Pkt. 10c

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA

Flowers large, single golden yellow. For generosity of bloom there is nothing to compare with it, and it will bear cutting far better than any other plant; at the same time it is always graceful. It can be sown freely from seed and does well when treated as an annual.

Pkt. 10c

CORN FLOWER ASTER

(See *Stokesia*.)

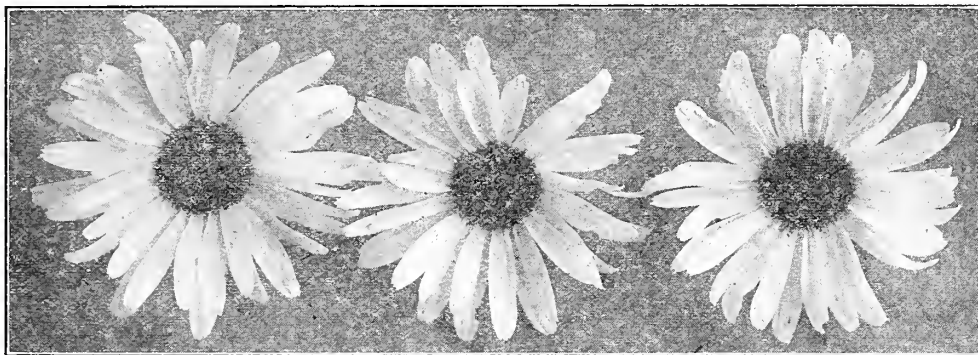
CYCLAMEN

Well known and universally admired, tuberous rooted plants producing exceedingly handsome red and white flowers. A tender perennial. One foot high.

PERSICUM. Mixed, of great beauty and many colors..... Pkt. 15c

GIGANTEUM. Mixed, characterized by beautiful foliage and profuse bloom; each flower is from two to two and one-half inches long. Very choice..... Pkt. 20c

CYPRESS VINE. (*Ipomoea Quamoclit*.) One of the most beautiful climbers; fine, delicate cut foliage, dotted with small scarlet flowers. For covering pillars, trellis work, etc., it is unsurpassed in grace and beauty. Height 12 feet. Tender annual. Mixed color..... Pkt. 10c



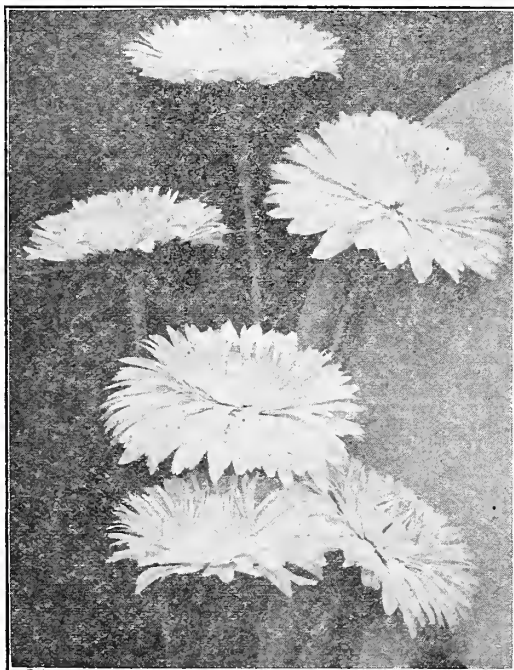
SHASTA DAISY

DAHLIAS

Dahlias are easy of cultivation, growing freely in most any kind of soil from seed in the spring. Height 4 to 5 feet. Half-hardy annual. Perennial.

Dahlia. Finest double mixed Pkt. 10c
Dahlia. Finest single mixed Pkt. 10c
 For Dahlia Bulbs see page 70.

DAHLIA — Hornsvelt's Giant Hybrids Mixed. This new variety will be found one of our best cut flowers for summer use. It has magnificent long-stemmed, single and semi-double flowers, of immense size and in a great variety of colors. It will bloom freely the first year from seed, but for best results should be started in a box in the house in February and set outdoors when weather is warm.....Pkt. 10c



DOUBLE DAISY

(Bellis perennis.)

Charming little plants for edging and borders. The flowers are quilled and flat-petaled, white, red, pink and variegated. Not all will come double from the seed, and the single ones should be pulled out. Height 6 inches. Tender perennial.

Longfellow, pink; **Snowball,** white; **Double,** mixed; each Pkt. 15c

SHASTA DAISIES

A creation of Luther Burbank, who produced this wonderful flower by constant selecting of the wild species.

These are perennial and when once established will live from year to year, multiply rapidly, and bear abundantly.

Alaska, pure white; **California,** pale yellow; each Pkt. 15c

OX-EYED DAISY. See Chrysanthemum Maxim.

PARIS DAISY. See Chrysanthemum Fruitescens.

DELPHINUM. See Larkspur.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS. See Sweet William.

DIGITALIS. See Foxglove.

DOLICHOS LABLAB. See Hyacinth Bean.

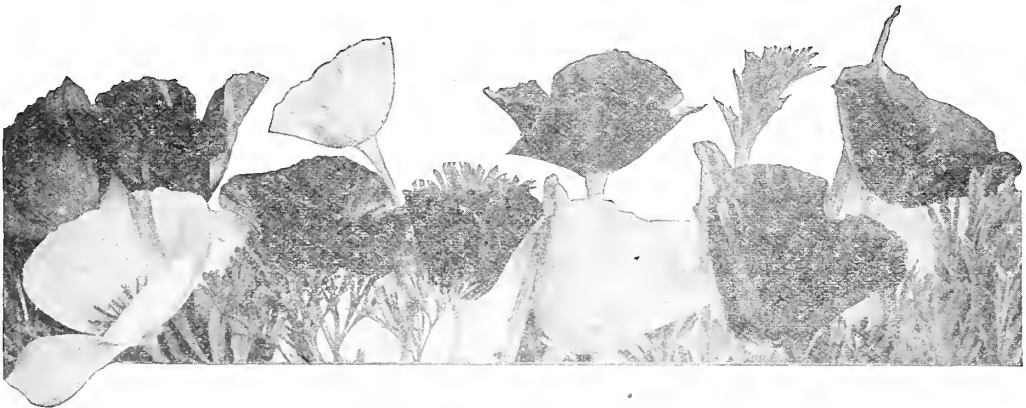
EVERLASTING FLOWERS. Containing all the popular varieties of the "straw flower" class. All kinds mixed.....Pkt. 10c

FEVERFEW. (Matricaria capensis.) A free-flowering, half-hardy perennial plant growing 18 inches in height. Seed sown early in the spring in the open ground will produce flowers by fall. The plant throws up numerous stems terminating in clusters of very double pure white flowers three-quarters of an inch in diameter. These are desirable for cut flowers. Plants bloom when grown in pots in a cool room.....Pkt. 10c

FLAX. Scarlet. See Linum.

FOXGLOVE. (Digitalis.) Showy and useful flowers for the border, flowers borne in tall spikes bell or thimble-shaped of all colors; new plants may be obtained by dividing the roots. Height 2 feet. Hardy perennial. **Mixed colors.**.....Pkt. 10c

FORGET-ME-NOT. (Myosotis Alpestris.) This beautiful little flower is too well known to require description or recommendation. The delicate blue flowers appear all summer. Height 6 inches. Hardy perennial.....Pkt. 10c



ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(California Poppy)

A flower attractive in foliage, bud and blossom. One of the most attractive flowers grown. Plants procumbent, forming dense bushy masses, with a succession of flowers from June until after severe frosts. When grown with Dwarf Convolvulus contrasts finely with the dark blue. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

CALIFORNICA. The original variety.....Pkt. 10c

EARLY DOUGLASH. Yellow with golden center.....Pkt. 10c

MAMMOTH GOLDEN WEST. Large flowers of orange color shading to yellow at the edge. Pkt. 10c



FOUR O'CLOCK

(Marvel of Peru or Marlabilis Jalapa.)

Derives its name from the fact that the flowers open at four o'clock in the afternoon, stay open all night and close about nine in the morning.

A handsome plant for making an attractive display of its many colored flowers from the middle of July until frost. The blossoms are marbled and spotted in the most diversified manner, the same plant producing different colors; some branches will grow flowers of a single color only, while others will have striped or partly colored. The leading colors are red, white and yellow, with stripes and variegations of all three. Height 2 feet. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c

FUCHSIA

The varieties of Fuchsias are now numbered by hundreds and some are exceedingly beautiful. They are as easily grown from seeds as raised from cuttings, and from seed many improved varieties are obtained. Height 1 to 3 feet.

Double and Single mixed.....Pkt. 25c

GALLARDIA. A showy annual, brownish red flowers, bordered with yellow and white, blooming strongly through the season, and until after heavy frosts. Height 18 inches.

All colors mixed.....Pkt. 10c

GERANIUM

(Pelargonium Zonale.)

Probably the Geranium is better known and more universally admired than any other plant known. The constant succession and durability of bloom till frost comes, the brilliancy of the scarlet and other colors, and the exquisite markings of the leaves of some of the varieties render them very desirable for pot culture or bedding. No garden seems complete without a bed of them, and in every collection of conservatory or parlor plants we are sure to find the Geranium. Propagation by seed is the only way to obtain new varieties. Height 1 to 2 feet. Half-hardy perennial.

Single and Double mixed.....Pkt. 15c

GILIA. Colors azure and light blue, shaded with yellow and white. Their size, shape and delicate coloring make them useful for bouquets. In bloom from the first of July till after severe frosts have destroyed most of the other annuals. Height 18 inches. Hardy annual, many colors mixed.

Pkt. 10c

GODETIA. A beautiful class of flowers; the plants are of neat, dwarf compact habit. They produce a profusion of rich carmine flowers, bearing same continually from August until frost. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual, mixed.....Pkt. 10c

GLOXINIA

Perennial greenhouse plants producing rich and beautifully colored flowers. They deserve extensive cultivation. **Hybrids mixed**.....Pkt. 25c
Gloxinia bulbs are offered on page 70.

GLOBE AMARANTH. (Gomphrena Globosa.) An excellent everlasting or immortelle; flowers globe-shaped purple, orange and variegated. Retain their shape and color when dried; are also good for cutting as fresh flowers. Height 10 inches. Tender annual. **Mixed**.....Pkt. 10c

GLYCINE SINENSIS. See Wisteria.

GYPSOPHILA. (Baby's Breath.) Small fragrant flowers, borne on long feathery stems. No flower adds more of light and grace to a bouquet than this, and when once grown will be found indispensable. In bloom through the summer from the first of July until frost. Height 1 foot.

Paniculata, pure white, perennial.....Pkt. 10c

Elegans, delicate pink.....Pkt. 10c

GOURDS

(Useful as well as Ornamental)

A great variety of curiously formed and marked fruit. The vines are of rapid growth and with luxuriant foliage; adapted for covering screens, arbors, etc. Height 10 to 20 feet. Tender annual.

DIPPER AND SIPHON. Useful for dipper.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c

JAPANESE NEST EGG. White like eggs, does not crack, and is not injured by heat or cold.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c

SUGAR TROUGH. With thick tough shell and of great durability. Makes dishes and other utensils for various purposes....Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.

DISH CLOTH OR LUFFA. A rapid climber, having long green fruit, the inside of which is a fibrous mass, which, when shelled and seeds removed, makes an excellent substitute for a bath sponge.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 10c

HERCULES CLUB. The longest gourd grown.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c

CALABASH PIPE GOURD. See Novelties.

MIXED GOURDS. All kinds mixed.
Pkt. 10c; ¼-oz. 15c; oz. 25c

HELIANTHUS GLOBOSUS. (Sunflower.) An exceedingly double variety of this well-known plant, adapted by its stately growth for a background to the lawn or a screen to hide unsightly places. It is also raised as an absorbent of miasma in damp or ill-drained situations, thus preventing fevers. The flowers are quite attractive. Hardy annual.

Pistolous Double, Globe or Dahlia Sunflowers. Flowers large, double and of rich saffron color.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c

Stella, pure golden yellow with black disks.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c

Orion, same as above except petals are twisted like a cactus dahlia.....Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c

Mammoth Russian.....Pkt. 10c

Red Sunflower. See Novelties.

HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM. One of the best immortelles; good shape, size and variety of desirable colors—yellow, sulphur, cream, white, pink, rose, red and crimson. Retain their natural shape very perfectly when dried. In bloom from July until destroyed by frosts. Height 18 inches. Hardy annual.
Many varieties mixed.....Pkt. 10c

HELIOTROPE. A well-known popular greenhouse plant, fine for bedding, vases or baskets and exquisite for pot culture in winter. Flowers purple, borne in clusters and exceedingly fragrant. Height 1 foot.
Mixed colors.....Pkt. 10c



HIBISCUS OR MALLOW

Shrub-like plants growing from four to six feet high and bearing bright colored flowers varying from three to five inches in diameter. Very hardy and very effective for backgrounds. Hardy perennial.....Pkt. 10c

HIBISCUS AFRICANUS. A showy hardy annual, cream color, with rich brown center. Height 2 feet.....Pkt. 10c

HOLLYHOCKS

(Althea Rosea.)

A great variety of brilliant colors, combining richness and delicacy in a remarkable degree; flowers large and densely double, remaining in bloom for a long time. It is one of the best and most ornamental of the perennials. Height 5 feet. **Separate colors,** double white, pink, maroon, each.....Pkt. 10c
Finest prize mixture of double varieties...Pkt. 10c

HOLLYHOCK ALLEGHENY. This is a species that will bloom the first year if started in the house in March and transplanted in May. The petals are fringed and the flowers of different colors...Pkt. 10c

HOLLYHOCK ANNUAL. Will bloom in August or beginning of September if sown in April. Flowers are single, semi-double and double. Mixed colors.
Pkt. 10c

HYACINTH BEAN. (Dolichos Lablab.) Splendid climbers with abundant clustered spikes of purple and white flowers, which are followed by exceedingly ornamental seed pods. It is of rapid growth and often runs 30 feet in a season. Height 10 to 20 feet. Tender annual.....Pkt. 10c

ICE PLANT. (Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum.) Dwarf plant of procumbent or trailing habit, finely adapted for vases, rock work, etc. The surface of the foliage is covered with panicles, resembling crystals of ice glistening in the sun, forming a curious and attractive display. Height 6 inches. Tender annual.....Pkt. 10c

IPOMOEA QUAMOCLIT. See Cypress Vine.

IPOMOEA MEXICANA. See Moonflower.

INSECT POWDER PLANT. See Pyrethrum.

JAPANESE HOP. (Humulus japonicus.) A rapid-growing, perfectly hardy, annual climber of the hop family, of the easiest culture and indispensable for covering unsightly objects, or verandas, trellises, etc. Sows itself after the first year. Variegated leaves.....Pkt. 10c

JOB'S TEAR. (Coix Lachrymae.) Curious ornamental grass from East India with corn-like leaves and seeds of light slate color, wonderfully lustrous. Valuable for the formation of bouquets, in connection with everlasting flowers and strings of handsome beads are formed from the seeds. Height 3 feet. Hardy annual.....Pkt. 10c

KUDZU VINE. See Novelties.

LANTANA. Rapid-growing plants; the flowers are borne in Verbena-like heads embracing every shade of pink, purple, orange and white. Half-hardy perennial. Height 3 feet.....Pkt. 10c

LARKSPUR—Annual. (*Delphinium Ajacis*.) A fine variety of colors—shades of blue, red and others striped and mottled. The flowers are produced in spikes, which are continually pushing out from the main stem and branches, furnishing abundance of bloom through the season. Height 2 feet.

Double tall, mixed.....Pkt. 10c

Double dwarf, mixed.....Pkt. 10c

LARKSPUR — Perennial. (*Delphinium Hybridum*.) A very attractive hardy plant for corners of a yard, also center of flower beds. We furnish seeds of assorted colors.....Pkt. 10c

LINUM GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM. (Scarlet Flax.) Distinguished for the brilliant colored flowers, which are deep crimson with black centers saucer-shaped, and very conspicuous in bed or border. The foliage of the plant is slender and delicate, and the flowers produce very little seed. Height 1½ feet. Hardy annual.....Pkt. 10c

LOBELIA. An elegant and useful class of dwarf, plants compact growth, bearing a profusion of delicate flowers. In bloom during summer and autumn. Make a neat and effective border for geranium beds and beds of ornamental plants; pretty for baskets, vases and piazza decorations. Height 6 inches.

Blue Crystal Palace. Half-hardy annual..Pkt. 10c

LOVE IN A MIST. See *Nigella*.

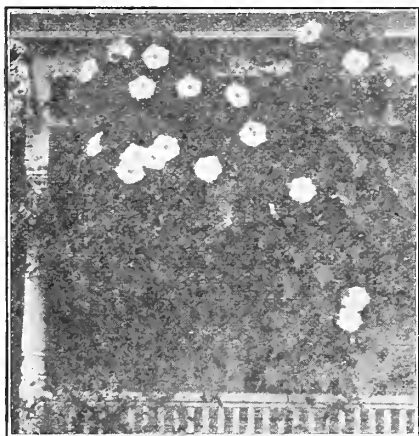
MARIGOLD

(*Tagetes Patula Nana*.)

A showy plant of compact symmetrical growth, handsome foliage and a profusion of flowers of brilliant colors of yellow and finely variegated and striped with dark rich colors of maroon and brown. Flowers of this variety are about 1-inch in diameter, full double to the center and cover the plant profusely. Height 1-foot. Half-hardy annual.

Dwarf Double, French.....Pkt. 10c

Dwarf Double, African. (*Tagetes erecta nana*).
Pkt. 10c



MOONFLOWER

MAURANDIA. This vine is one of the best for window garden and almost equal to Smilax in delicate beauty. It is very hardy, blooms profusely and is very easily grown from seeds and roots, from cuttings.....Pkt. 10c

MESENBRIANTHEMUM. See Ice Plant.

MEXICAN BURNING BUSH. See Burning Bush.

MORNING GLORY. See *Convolvulus*.

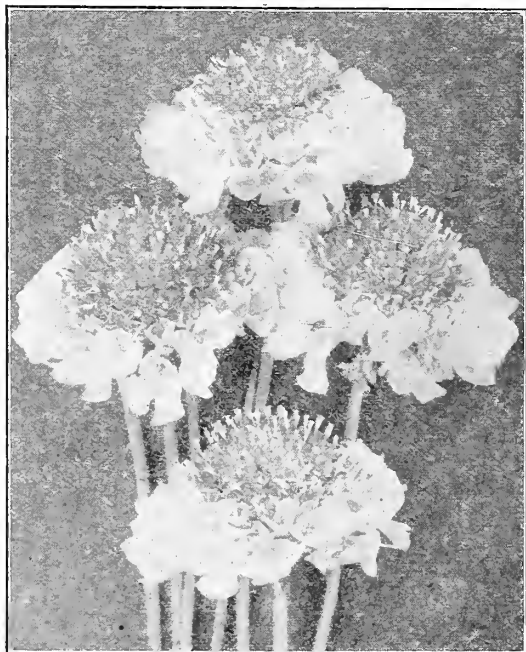
MIGNONETTE. (*Reseda odorata*.)

Grandiflora, very fragrant, large flowering.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c

Golden Queen, of golden yellow color.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c

Glant White, of tall, pyramidal growth.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c

Glant Matchett is the popular strain used by florists.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c



MOURNING BRIDE

(*Scabiosa Atropurpurea*.)

One of the best flowers for bouquets; plants of dwarf habit and compact, the flowers borne upon long, wiry stems. A great variety of colors from white to very dark purple—almost black. In bloom from August till after severe frosts. Height 18 inches. Tender perennial.

Mixed colors.....Pkt. 10c

MIMULUS

These flowers are remarkable for their rich and beautiful markings and spots; well adapted for vases, pots and baskets, and also open culture in the garden. Height 1-foot. Hardy perennial.

Moschatus. Musk plant.....Pkt. 10c

Tigrinus. Monkey flower.....Pkt. 10c

MOONFLOWER

(*Ipomoea Mexicana*.)

The true Moonflower is one of the most vigorous of all the summer climbers; a single plant can be made to cover by August 15, a trellis 20 to 30 feet high and six feet broad, with a dense mass of leaves studded every night or cloudy day with hundreds of beautiful white wax-like flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Height 30 to 50 feet. Tender annual.
Pkt. 10c

MOSS ROSE. See *Portulaca*.

MYOSOTIS. See Forget-me-not.

NASTURTIIUMS



NEW IVY-LEAVED. This is the most brilliant and showy variety, differing from all other Nasturtiums in both foliage and flower. The plants are of a strong running growth; leaves are deep, rich, green, veined with silvery white, closely resembling in form and veining those of the hardy English Ivy. The flowers are of the deepest and richest glowing scarlet, comparatively small in size, but most of distinct form. It is also desirable as a trailing vine for planting in hanging baskets, vases, or for winter pot culture in the house. All colors mixed.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2-oz. 25c

LOBB'S VARIETIES. (*Tropaeolum Lobbianum*.) These constitute without doubt some of the finest of our annual climbers; they are as easily grown as the common Tall Nasturtiums which they far surpass in remarkable brilliancy of their flowers, and also in the height of vines and rapidity of growth.

Many colors mixed.....Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c

DWARF VARIETIES. (*Tropaeolum majus nanum*.) Dwarf Nasturtiums are very desirable for borders along walks, paths, etc. They are in constant bloom. Grow about a foot high.

Brilliant. A handsome scarlet.

King Theodore. Maroon.

Lady Bird. Orange-yellow, red spots.

Pearl. Creamy white.

Ruby King. A blue tinted red.

Empress of India. Dark red, very dark-leaved.

Purpleum. Crimson.

Spotted Varieties. Mixed.

Mixed. All colors.

All of the above.....Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c

DWARF FRENCH CHAMELEON. Same as described above amongst the tall varieties, but of the true dwarf habit.

Pkt. 10c; ½-oz. 15c; oz. 25c

SPECIAL OFFER OF NASTURTIIUMS

Six assorted packets, your choice, of any varieties of Nasturtiums for 45 cents, 12 packets for 85 cents.

Five one-ounce packets of any Nasturtiums for 65 cents.

TALL VARIETIES

(*Tropaeolum majus*.)

This well-known annual is the best for trellis and arbor decoration; flowers of a great variety of rich colors striped and spotted with different shades. Is excellent for vases and baskets; also does finely when grown in beds without trellis support; produces an abundance of flowers from the first of July until frost. Height 6 to 10 feet.

Coccineum. Bright orange scarlet.

Heinemanni. Silky bronze chocolate.

Pearl. Creamy white.

Regellanum. Brownish violet.

Schillingi. Bright yellow with maroon blotches.

Atropurpureum. Dark crimson.

Hemisphaericum. Straw color, rosy blotched, fine.

King Theodore. Crimson, dark-leaved.

Mixed. All colors.

Each of the above.....Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c

NEW FRENCH CHAMELEON. This new Nasturtium is a most remarkable advance in this brilliant family. We find that in richness and variety of color it surpasses any other strain, and is also unique in bearing flowers of quite distinct coloring on one and the same plant—some clear, deep crimson, others blotched on light ground and others beautifully mottled. This characteristic as well as wonderful richness of the unusual markings has been fixed in both the tall and dwarf forms.....Pkt. 10c; ¼-oz. 15c; 1 oz. 25c

MADAM GUNTER'S HYBRIDS. A grand strain of tall growth, containing many colors not found in any other mixture.

Many colors mixed.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c

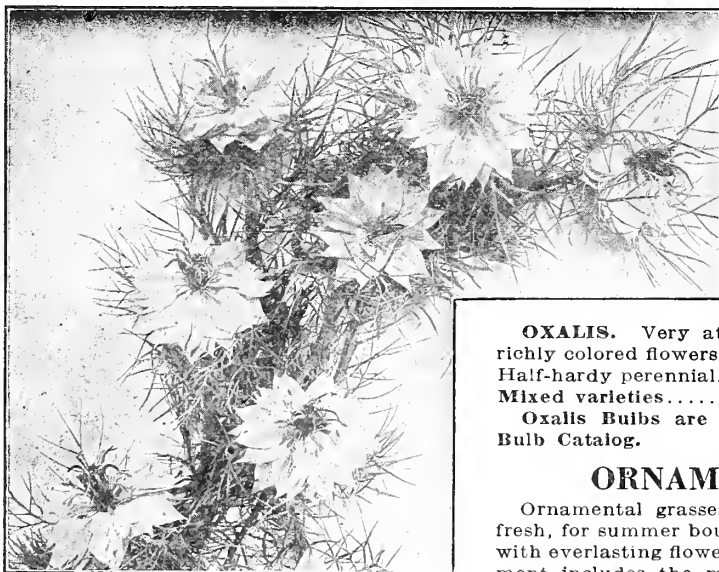
NEMOPHILA. This popular plant is to be found in almost every garden, and has secured a place in the heart of every lover of flowers. Of dwarf, spreading habit, is well adapted to border or pot culture. The flowers are exquisitely colored, blotched and spotted; they are quite apt to sport an endless variety of shades from black and blue to lighter colors. Height 6 inches. Hardy annual.

Mixed colors.....Pkt. 10c

NICOTIANA AFFINIS

A handsome genius of garden plants of the tobacco family, which are noted for freedom and fragrance of their bloom. Half-hardy annual, 3 feet high. The flowers are white, silver, shaped, and have long tubular corollas. Deserve a place in every garden.....Pkt. 10c

NICOTIANA SANDERAE. Introduced a few years ago by one of the leading horticultural firms of England, this remarkable novelty has in an incredibly short time won the admiration of the public, both in America and Europe. The shape of the flower resembles that of the *Nicotina Affinis*, but the flower tube is short and stout. The greatest beauty of it all is the brilliancy of its carmine-red flowers which are produced in the greatest profusion from early May till the close of autumn. The fragrance is not so pronounced as that of the *Nicotiana Affinis* but is deliciously sweet. Plant early in spring, same as other hardy plants, and transplant to open ground 2 feet apart when weather is suitable.....Pkt. 15c



OXALIS. Very attractive and beautiful plants, with richly colored flowers, suitable for rock and rustic baskets. Half-hardy perennial. Height 6 inches.

Mixed varieties.....Pkt. 10c

Oxalis Bulbs are ready in September. Ask for our Bulb Catalog.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Ornamental grasses are very useful for cutting, when fresh, for summer bouquets, and also dry well for working with everlasting flowers for winter bouquets. This assortment includes the most delicate and graceful varieties.

Gynierium argenteum (Pampa Grass). forms elegant plumes of striking appearance.....Pkt. 10c

Lagurus ovatus (Hare's Tail). very pretty in bouquets.....Pkt. 10c

**Stipa pennata* (Feather Grass).....Pkt. 10c

Many splendid varieties mixed.....Pkt. 10c

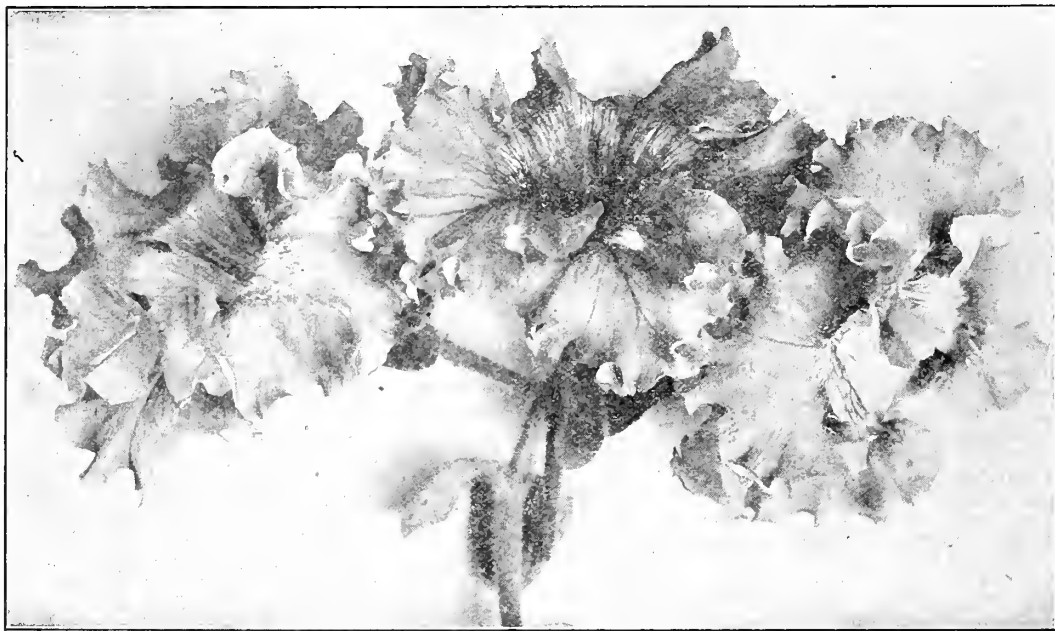
Those varieties which are marked with asterisks (*) are perennial.

NIGELLA DAMASCENA

(Love in a Mist.)

A showy annual with finely cut foliage and curiously formed flowers of light blue color. The form and color make them very desirable for bouquets. Height 1 foot.

Mixed colors.....Pkt. 10c



PETUNIAS

One of the best flowers for a splendid display throughout the season. Beautiful new colors, striped and marked in the most diversified manner. The ease and culture, profuse and continuous bloom, adaption for different ways of growing—indoors and in the garden—render the Petunia one of the most valuable of the annuals and entitle it to a generous share of the space in every garden. In bloom from July to October.

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA. Produce immense large blossoms.....Pkt. 20c

DOUBLE MIXED. Saved from the choicest double flowers only.....Pkt. 25c

STRIPED AND BLOTCHED SINGLE MIXED.....Pkt. 10c

SINGLE MIXED.....Pkt. 10c



PANSIES

With the exception of the Rose there is no plant which enjoys such universal popularity as does the Pansy. It has a larger range of color than most plants and is a favorite with all. It is a hardy biennial, blooming continuously from spring until fall and if slightly covered will blossom the second year. It is better, however, to resow each year as the flowers the second year are never as fine as the first year. It is very easy to cultivate and no garden, however small, should be without a Pansy bed.

ORCHID FLOWERED PANSIES

See Novelties

BARTELDES' GIANT MARKET PANSIES

The imposing five-spotted flowers are from 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, perfectly round in form and borne on long graceful stems, a decided advantage over the old short stemmed sorts. The plants are of compact form, building perfectly round bushes, with strikingly pretty foliage. The beauty of these plants is in their being covered over with flowers of brilliant and rich colors, cannot be surpassed by any other dwarf growing annual.

Pkt. 15c

SWEET SCENTED. This lovely new class is the result of a hybridization of the Pansy and the Sweet Violet, retaining the delightful perfume with Pansy bloom 2 inches in diameter, of good substance and in many colors. They include pure white, yellow, black, maroon, orange and lavender, also striped, blotched, etc.....Pkt. 15c

CASSIER'S NEW GIANT ODIER. Extra large flowers of the showy and popular Odier type, being all three or five-spotted on backgrounds of rich glowing colors in many distinct shades....Pkt. 15c

BUGNOT'S VERY LARGE STRAIN MIXED.

An extra large five-blotched race; plants vigorous, with short stalks, bearing well above the foliage, immense flowers of fine form and substances. Extra fine.....Pkt. 15c

TRIMARDEAU. (Giant Pansies.)

White, with dark centers.

Black, King of the Blacks.

Yellow, a beautiful clear color

Blue, azure blue.

Purple, deep, royal purple.

Bronze, a fine golden bronze.

Mixed, many colors.

Each of the above 10c per pkt., the whole collection of seven for 50 cents.

Good Mixed. Made up of a great variety of colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c

PASSION FLOWER. See page 62.

PETUNIAS. See page 62.

PANSY PLANTS

Some people have neither the time nor inclination to raise Pansies from seed. We can furnish fine large flowered Pansy plants in the spring at 50 cents per dozen.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI

No flower excels this in all the qualities that make it a popular annual. The flowers are brilliant and of varied colors; it blooms profusely and continuously; is one of the last to succumb to the frosts of late October, and is excellent for bouquets. Taking everything into consideration, it should certainly be placed in the light of the half-dozen best flowers for garden decoration. Height 18 inches.

Mixed Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c

PHLOX DRUMMONDI GRANDIFLORA. Extra large flowering.

Alba, White Pkt. 10c

Star of Quedlinburg. Star-shaped flowers. Pkt. 10c

Mixed Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c

PHLOX DECUSSATA. Perennial Phlox.

Pkt. 10c

PINKS

(Dianthus)

Splendid large flowers of the most brilliant colors and markings; constantly in bloom from July until after severe frosts the first and also the second year. No flower exceeds this genius for a brilliant show of colors through the summer. Height 1-foot.

Chinensis (double China), mixed, Pkt. 10c; ¼-oz. 15c; oz. 50c

Laciniatus (double Imperial), mixed, Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

Imperialis (double fringed), mixed, Pkt. 10c; ¼-oz. 25c; oz. 50c

Heddewigii (single), mixed Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c

Heddewigii (double Heddewigii), mixed, Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00

Aibus Flore Pleno (double white) Pkt. 10c

Dianthus Plumarius (perpetual), June Pink, Clove or Grass Pink, hardy and fine for old-fashioned gardens Pkt. 10c

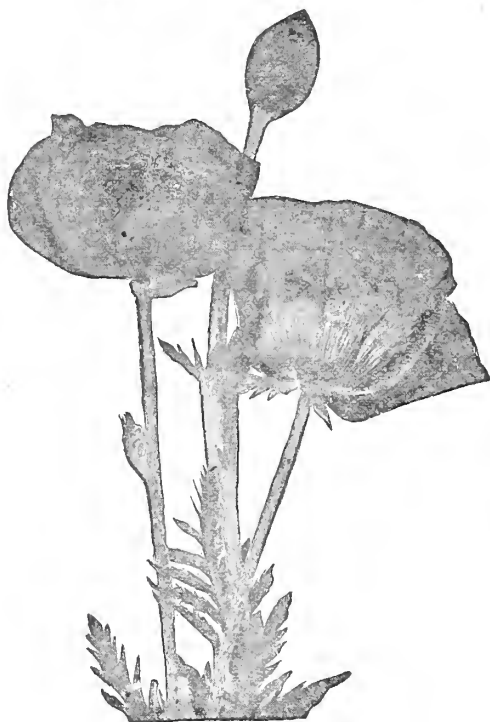
POPPY

Papaver

The Poppy is one of the old fashioned flowers that is coming black into popular favor. The many brilliant colors, the satiny texture of the flowers and their delicate foliage make them especially desirable for planting in masses. If the flowers are picked early in the morning when the dew is on them they will remain fresh in water all day.

The annual varieties should be sown early in the spring and should not be transplanted. As they bloom for about a week only it is best to make a succession of sowings.

The Oriental Poppy should be sown in the fall but the Iceland will bloom the first year if sown very early in the spring.



ORIENTAL HYBRID POPPIES. (Papaver Orientale.) For brilliancy of coloring there is nothing to equal these Oriental Poppies. The flowers are of enormous size, often measuring over six inches in diameter, while the colors range from soft flesh and rose to most brilliant, dazzling scarlet, and richest maroon purple. Their culture is simple as that of the common Garden Poppy. One of their most valuable properties is that they are perfectly hardy perennials, increasing in size and beauty from year year Pkt. 100

SINGLE AND DOUBLE MIXED POPPIES

A well-known flower of great profusion. Single and double mixed, a grand collection of annual varieties Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c

FAIRY POPPIES. The flowers are perfectly double, of large size and magnificent form. In colors the grand large flowers are pure white, glowing scarlet, light lilac, scarlet with white and black, rose and deep maroon. Double mixed. Annual. Pkt. 10c

THE SHIRLEY POPPIES. (Papaver Rhæas.) They are similar in every way to the wild scarlet Field Poppy of England and the continent, but the range of colors is so varied that scarcely two will be found alike. Annual Pkt. 10c

ICELAND POPPIES. (Papaver Nudicaule.) The delicate, fragrant flowers are exceedingly beautiful, and with their long stems are suitable for cutting. The plants are perfectly hardy, easily cultivated, and the lovely flowers are in bloom from early summer until fall.

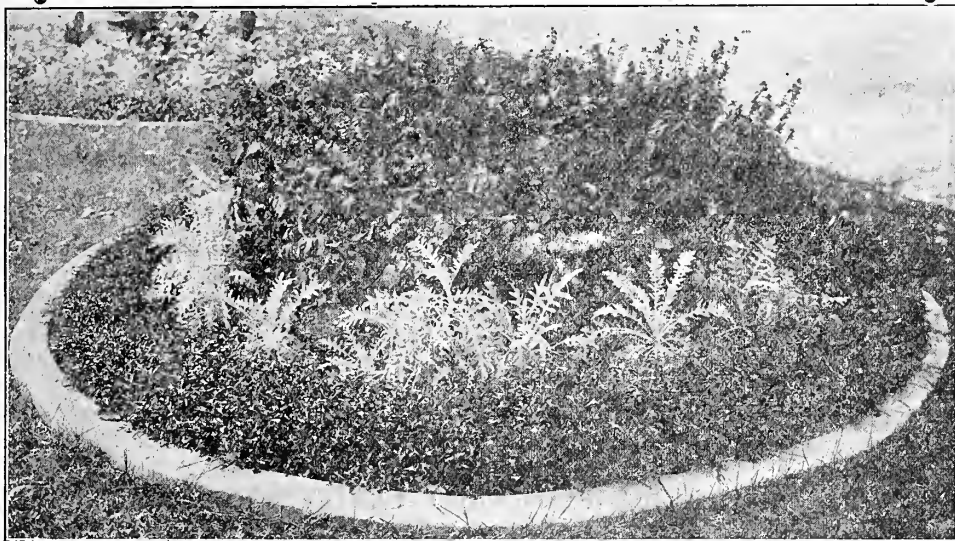
Hardy Perennial, blooming the first year from seed. Pkt. 10c

PORTULACA GRANDIFLORA. (Moss Rose.)

There are scarcely any flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of many-hued, brilliant-colored portulacas. They are in full bloom from about the first of July till killed by frost in the autumn. Plant in open ground after it has become warm in light soil and in a dry situation. After the plant appears withhold water, and if the plants have full exposure to the sun the ground will be covered with the plants and the effect will be beautiful. Tender annual. Height 9 inches.

Double Rose, mixed Pkt. 15c

Single. All colors mixed Pkt. 10c



A BED OF SALVIA SPLENDENS WITH BORDER

PRIMROSE. (Primula.) These are perhaps the most desirable of all house plants. They are in almost constant bloom all winter, and if the plants be transferred to the border they will bloom nearly all summer. Though perennial, few plants flower more continuously and seed should be sown every year. Give them a long time for growth before flowering, and do not force the young plants, but simply protect them from frost and damp and cutting winds. Height 9 inches.

Ohconica.....Pkt. 10c
Sinensis, mixed.....Pkt. 15c

PYRETHRUM. (Insect Powder Plant.) Practical entomologists have long been looking for some effective, safe and cheap insecticide, and now tell us they have found it in the Persian insect powder. This is the dried and powdered flowers of the Pyrethrum Roseum and it is certain death to plant lice, flies, cabbage worms and nearly every form of insect life. It is harmless to man, but when diluted with ten times its bulk of flour kills every cabbage worm or other insect it touches. Height 1-foot.

Pyrethrum Roseum.....Pkt. 10c
Pyrethrum Aureum. This is the beautiful bedding plant with golden leaves called "Golden Feather." Pkt. 10c

RAGGED SAILOR. See Bachelor's Button.

RESEDA ODORATA. See Mignonette.

RICINUS. See Castor Beans.

SALPIGLOSSIS. A beautiful annual that deserves to be more widely known; when once grown in the garden, will be one of the first to be chosen for the next year. Flowers of the richest colors, blue, crimson, yellow, purple, scarlet, etc., with texture like rich velvet, each petal beautifully penciled. Splendid for bouquets. Height 2 feet.

Mixed colors.....Pkt. 10c

SCABIOSA ATROPURPUREA. (Mourning Bride.) One of the best flowers for bouquets; plants of dwarf habit and compact, the flowers borne upon long, wiry stems. A great variety of colors from white to very dark purple—almost black. In bloom from August till after severe frosts. Height 18 inches. Tender perennial.

Mixed colors.....Pkt. 10c

SALVIA SPLENDENS

(Scarlet Sage.)

The Salvia, or Flowering Sage, is a very ornamental plant, flowering in spikes and continues in bloom in the open ground until frost, when the plant can be removed to the greenhouse and will continue in bloom a long time. This variety is of the dwarf habit, and the spikes of flowers are not so large as some of the greenhouse sorts. Height 1½ feet. Tender annual.....Pkt. 10c

SCHIZANTHUS. This annual should be more widely cultivated. Flowers different shades of blue, curiously cut and delicately spotted; laced with crimson, white and yellow, etc. Adapted for garden and indoor culture. Excellent for bouquets. Height 18 inches.

Mixed colors.....Pkt. 10c

SENSITIVE PLANT. (Mimosa Pudica.) A curious plant manifesting sensations to the touch of any object that jars or stings the leaves or branches, stalks immediately drooping or folding together, as if possessed with life and an over supply of nerves, affording a source of amusement for the little and large folks. Height 1-foot. Tender annual.....Pkt. 10c

SILENE ARMERIA. See Catchfly.

SMILAX. (Myrsiphyllum Asparagoides.) No climbing plant in cultivation surpasses this for graceful beauty of its foliage. In cut flowers and for wreaths, etc., it is indispensable to florists. Height 10 inches. Tender annual..Pkt 10c; oz. 50c

STOKESIA CYANEA. (Corn Flower Aster.) This is one of the most charming and beautiful native hardy plants. The plant grows from 18 to 20 inches high bearing freely from early July until frost, its handsome lavender-blue Centaurea-like blossoms measuring from four to five inches across. We do not hesitate to state that Stokesia is one of the most valuable and desirable hardy plants offered.

Pkt. 10c

SWEET PEAS

We are headquarters for strictly high-grade Sweet Pea Seed. Our growers give special attention to selecting and cleaning. We have orders from all parts of the United States for our selected strains, which are furnished at prices within the reach of all and as low as the ordinary stocks are priced by many.

CULTURE. Sweet Pea delights in a soil inclined to be clayey, and, as the little beauty is a gross feeder, a good supply of well-rotted manure should be mixed with the ground. Fall is the best season to prepare the soil. A good many failures are caused by manuring in the spring, for the reason that all pea vines like a moist ground, and the heat originated by the manure combined with the heat from the sun is too much for the young vines, which turn yellow and die. The best season to sow the seed is as soon in the spring as the ground can be worked. Late sowing produces rank growth, but few flowers. Dig a trench a foot deep by 16 or 18 inches wide and mix in it 6 inches of top soil with old manure. In this plant your seed in two rows, dropping one every inch or two; then cover with two inches of soil, gradually filling the trench as they grow. One side has to be a little lower to allow the surplus water to drain off. The flowers must be picked every day if you want them to bloom through the summer. Bone dust and nitrate of soda will hasten the time of flowering.

Sweet Peas Up to Date, by Hutchins. A complete treatise on Sweet Pea culture. 10 cents postpaid.

If you want your Sweet Peas to do wonderfully well, use NITRAGIN, garden size can 30c.

ORCHID-FLOWERED VARIETIES

Spencer Sweet Peas have extra large flowers that are beautifully waved and crumpled at the edges of the standard and wings. Be sure and plant at least a few of these varieties. After you have seen these beautiful Spencers you will have no others.

DUPLEX PINK SPENCER. One of the latest. A very large, wavy, cream pink flower with double or duplex standards.

IRISH BELLE SPENCER. A gorgeous lilac, flushed with pink.

WHITE SPENCER. Large extremely beautiful white flowers. The very best white variety.

AMERICAN SPENCER. Red, striped with white. Very effective.

MRS. ROUTZAHN SPENCER. A beautiful blending of soft straw color, tinted with blush pink and shading to apricot.

OTHELLO SPENCER. Deep maroon. Flowers very large and the plant a strong grower.

KING EDWARD SPENCER. Very large dark flowers of the genuine Spencer type. Very fine.

AURORA SPENCER. Flower a cream white beautifully flaked and mottled with rich orange crimson. A very pleasing effect.

GLADIS UNWIN. Flowers are large, of bright pink color, with unusually long stems.

PHYLLIS UNWIN. Color of a rich, rosy carmine with crimped and wavy wings.



Prices of any of the above, 10c per pkt.; 25c per oz.; 75c per ¼-lb.

SPECIAL MIXTURE OF SPENCER VARIETIES

We are offering this excellent mixture for the benefit of those who would like to plant some of these magnificent Spencers, but do not care for separate colors. This mixture is composed of the best and most popular Spencers and will certainly give satisfaction. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb 60c



SWEET PEAS—Continued

GRANDIFLORA VARIETIES

WHITE

EMILY HENDERSON. A fine persistent bloomer.

BLANCHE BURPEE. A splendid pure white variety.

DOROTHY ECKFORD. One of the best of the whites.

MONT BLANC. Earliest of the white varieties.

YELLOW

MRS. ECKFORD. Beautifully shaded. A vigorous grower.

PINK AND WHITE

EARLY BLANCHE FERRY. A beautiful pink and white flower. Very early.

PINK

KATHERINE TRACY. A soft but brilliant pink.

LOVELY. A delicate shell pink, tinged with yellow; often four flowers to the stem.

MODESTY. White with a touch of pink at the edges.

ROSE

HER MAJESTY. Large, hooded flowers, often four to the stem.

Prices of any of the above: 10c per packet, 6 packets for 50c; 12 packets for 90c; 15c per ounce, 3 ounce packets for 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c; per lb. \$1.60. All postpaid.

DOUBLE VARIETIES

It has been a difficult task to change the habit of the Sweet Pea by hybridization and selection to the double form, and much remains to be done. The result at best is really a semi-double flower. The best varieties we have will not produce more than half the doubles, others remaining of the usual single type. We furnish them mixed.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 75c

SCARLET

KING EDWARD VII. A dark, rich red. Very beautiful.

SALOPIAN. Very bright scarlet with large flowers.

LAVENDER

LADY GRISEL HAMILTON. One of the very best of the lavenders.

MAROON

BLACK NIGHT. Very deep maroon. An improvement on Boreatton and the standard among the maroons.

BLUE

CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES. Bright purple blue.

NAVY BLUE. The large flowers are of a rich violet purple, giving them the effect of dark navy blue.

FLORA NORTON. Bright, clear blue.

VARIEGATED

AMERICA. Scarlet stripes on white. Very effective.

JAUNITA. The standard is mauve and the wings lavender. Both are striped.

EVERLASTING PEAS

A perennial climber producing a succession of white rose and purple blossoms in clusters. Suitable for trellises, arbors, etc. Hardy perennial. Height 5 feet.

Mixed colors.....Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c

DWARF VARIETIES

CUPID SWEET PEAS. A decided acquisition in Sweet Peas. Grows to a height of about 10 inches, suitable for bedding and borders. The blossoms are smaller than those of tall bush varieties.

Mixed Cupids. Contains many colors.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 60c

SWEET PEA MIXTURES

SUNFLOWER MIXTURE. This mixture put up by us under our celebrated Sunflower brand; is the very best. It is made up of a great many named varieties, selected and mixed by us. This is an extra fancy mixture and should not be classed with the ordinary mixtures on the market.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50

THE NATIONAL MIXTURE. Red, White and Blue; consists of Salopian, Blanche Burpee, and Navy Blue. Try some in your garden next year. It will make a fine show.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c

ECKFORD'S MIXED. The standard mixture of many colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; lb. \$1.50

LIGHT COLORS ONLY

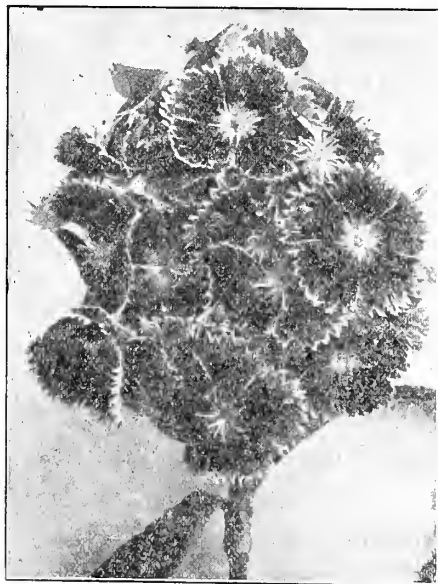
From named varieties, mixed to order.....Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c 2-oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c



SUNFLOWERS. See *Helianthus*.

SWAN RIVER DAISY. See *Brachycome*

SWEET SULTAN. (*Centaurea Moschata*.) Handsome annual with fragrant flowers, borne on long, slender stems. Their fragrance and habit of growth adapt them finely for bouquets. In bloom from July until October. Height 2 feet..Pkt. 10c



SWEET WILLIAM

(*Dianthus Barbatus*)

The improved varieties of this popular flower are very beautiful, and should find a place in every garden. A great variety of rich flowers, eyed and variegated with other shades forming large trusses of blossoms, remaining a long time in bloom. A bed of Sweet Williams is very attractive the last of June and the first of July, a time when but few other flowers are in bloom. Hardy perennial. Height 18 inches.

Single mixed.....Pkt. 10c

Double mixed.....Pkt. 10c

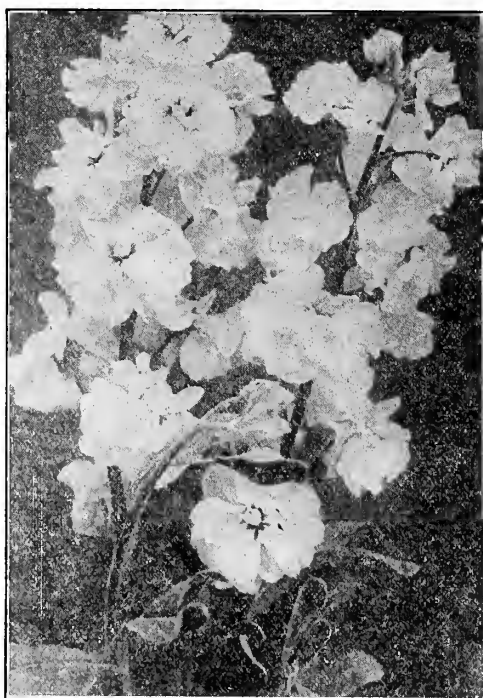
TASSEL FLOWER. See *Cacalia*.

THUNBERGIA ALATUM. (Climbing Black-eyed Susan.) A trailing or climbing plant with flowers of various shades of yellow and white, having a dark center, or eyes. Particularly adapted for vases or hanging baskets, for plaza decorations, etc. Height 4 feet.....Pkt. 10c

TROPAEOLUM CANARIENSE. See Canary Bird Flower.

VIOLET. (*Viola Odorata*.) The violet should not be wanting in any garden on account of its fragrance and early appearance. A single flower will perfume the whole room. Succeeds best in a shady place, and can easily be increased by dividing the roots. The violet is an emblem of faithfulness, Hardy perennial. Height 4 inches.....Pkt. 10c

WILD GARDEN FLOWER. (A mixture of all kinds of flower seeds.) Anyone who has planted and cultivated flowers in neatly laid out beds and borders is aware of the labor and constant care and attention required to produce the desired effect. To those who cannot give it this care, "The Wild Flower Garden" presents a substitute which for its unusual and varied cheapness, and the small amount of labor necessary for its construction, has no equal. The seeds we offer for the "Wild Flower Garden" are a mixture of over 150 different varieties, and being mixed, can be offered at a much cheaper price than when sold in separate packages. No one not having such a bed can form an idea of its beauty, the different seasons of bloom insuring something new almost every day.....Large pkt. 10c; ¼-oz. 15c; ½-oz. 25c



TEN WEEKS STOCKS

(*Cherianthus Matthiola*)

Cut and Come Again

Plants grow about one foot high, making a compact bush covered with splendid spikes; in bloom from July till frost. This seed is of our own importation from the most celebrated German growers of these flowers, saved only from the selected pot plants, and will produce the largest proportion possible of large double flowers, in the most brilliant colors and varieties. Half-hardy annual. Height 1-foot.

Dwarf German Double, mixed colors,

Pkt. 10c; ¼-oz. 75c

Single, mixed.....Pkt. 10c; ¼-oz. 60c

VERBENA. The most popular bedding plant grown from seed. The fine varieties of colors with stripes and markings of different shades, profuse and long continued bloom, and excellent for bouquets, making them one of the most desirable annuals in the catalog for general culture. Grown from the seeds, the plants will bloom more profusely than those produced from cuttings.

Mammoth Verbenas in the following colors:

White, pink, purple, blue, scarlet, each..Pkt. 10c

Mixed colors.....Pkt. 10c; ¼-oz. 25c; oz. 75c



VINCA. If seed is sown early the plants will bloom the first summer. They can be taken up in the fall and kept in the house throughout the winter.....Mixed colors, pkt. 10c

WALL FLOWER. (*Cherianthus Cherri fl pl.*) The massive spikes of the Wall Flower are very conspicuous in beds and borders, and are very useful in making bouquets. They are deliciously fragrant, perfectly double and combine many shades of color—the orange, purple and chocolate predominating. Height 18 inches. Tender perennial.

Double, mixed.....Pkt. 10c
Single, mixed.....Pkt. 10c

WHITLAVA GRANDI-FLORA. An elegant annual with delicate foliage and a drooping cluster of rich dark blue and white bell-shaped flowers. Is fine for baskets and vases and for piazza decoration is one of the best, flourishing well in partly shaded situation. Height, 1 foot.....Pkt. 10c

WISTARIA VINES

(*Glycine Sinensis.*)

One of the quickest growing climbers, of fine, bright foliage, producing bunches of rose lilac flowers in great abundance during spring. If once started, it will live for years. Hardy perennial. Height 20 feet.

Pkt. 10c

XERANTHEMUM.

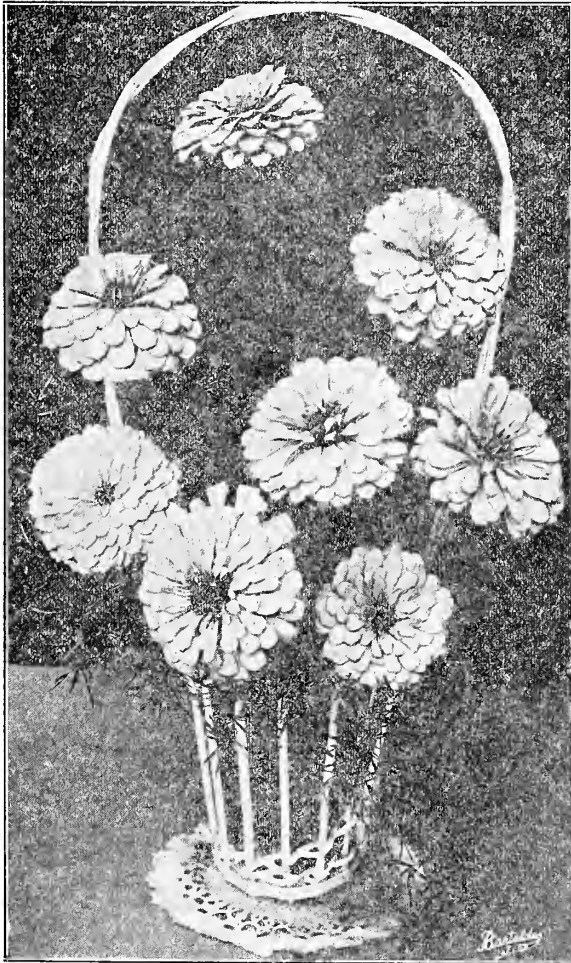
A popular flower of the immortelle class, blooming freely in common soil. Plant is of compact habit with flowers borne on long stems. Colors: white, purple, yellow and light blue. Hardy annual. Height 1-foot.

Mixed.....Pkt. 10c

BARTELDES' COLOSSAL ZINNIA

(See Back Cover)

Per Pkt. 15c



ZINNIA ELEGANS, DOUBLE

Zinnia Elegans Flore Pleno

Very few flowers have such a long period of popularity as has this old-fashioned Zinnia.

Fine, large flowers, of great variety of colors—red, rose, crimson, scarlet, purple, orange, white and yellow; the flowers are full double as a Dahlia, remaining in bloom from July till after frost. Make a dense hedge, covered with bloom. Height 2 feet. Half-hardy annual.

DOUBLE VARIETY MIXED. This is made up of the best and showiest double varieties.

Pkt. 10c

NEW ZEBRA. Striped like the animals of distant lands, the name of which it has.

Pkt. 10c

NEW MINIATURE ZINNIA. The most dainty and ornamental miniature Zinnia in existence. It is of truly Lilliputian growth, the plants growing from 3 to 4 inches in height only. At the same time these pretty little plants display a perfection in leaves, flowers and growth generally not often met with in this class of the Zinnia.

The mixture which we offer to our customers this year contains all the popular colors that can be found amongst the tall Zinnias, and the profusion of the blossoms make it an exceedingly showy variety in every garden.

Indispensable for borders around small flower beds, where larger plants would spoil symmetrical forms. The plants themselves are splendidly adapted for bedding purposes, as they stand transplanting readily, and when in bloom some beautiful beds of finest color combinations can be created.

Mixed, colors.....Pkt. 10c

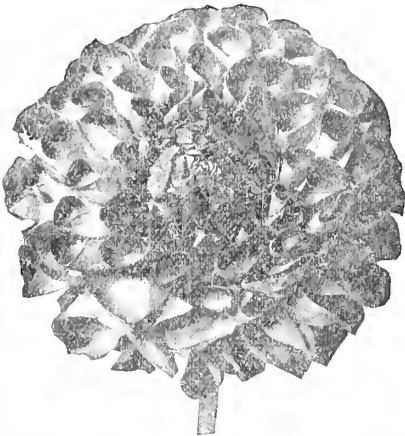
SELECTED SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING

Prices are Postage Paid Unless Otherwise Noted



DAHLIAS

We offer dormant field grown roots or bulbs of a few of the very best varieties. Dahlia bulbs should be planted in well drained soil that has been spaded deep and 4 to 6 inches deep and about two feet apart. They should be planted about the last of April or first of May when soil is warm. Stir the soil after each rain, but do not water freely until blooms appear.



CRIMSON KING. A large, deep crimson flower and a good bloomer. A fine variety of the decorative type.....Each 15c; doz. \$1.50

CATHERINE. A well formed, clear yellow. One of the best of the yellows and a fine bloomer.
Each 15c; doz. \$1.50

FLORADORA. (Cactus with twisted petals). Bright, blood red. Very fine...Each 15c; doz. \$1.50

JACK ROSE. A rich velvety crimson of the decorative type.....Each 15c; doz. \$1.50

STRIPED BANNER. Brilliant red, striped with white. A beautiful flower....Each 15c; doz. \$1.50

DELICE. Its beautiful soft, yet lively color, a glowing rose-pink, together with its perfect shape, stout, stiff stems which hold the flowers well above the foliage, and the fact that when cut it retains its freshness longer than any variety we know of, makes this one of the most valuable for cutting, and one of the most decorative sorts in the garden.

Each 20c; doz. \$2.00

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS. A magnificent Dahlia of the largest size. Its petals are beautifully quilled, giving it a very unique appearance. Its color is pure white, if slightly shaded, but overspread with delicate lavender when grown in bright sunlight. Undoubtedly one of the best of the show varieties.

Each 20c; doz. \$2.00

SYLVIA. A soft, pleasing mauve pink changing to white. Flowers measure five inches and are of fine form. The plant is strong and a constant bloomer.....Each 15c; doz. \$2.00

MIXED. We can furnish best quality of Dahlia bulbs in mixed colors.....Each 10c; doz. \$1.00

ADJUSTO PLANT SUPPORTS

These are specially valuable for Dahlias as they hold the plants upright without any tying and can be adjusted on the plant while it is growing.

Order a few with your Dahlias.



BED OF DWARF CANNAS

CANNAS

Nearly every garden has a bed of Cannas, but few people in the Middle West have seen the new varieties and have any idea of the beauty of these flowers. Some of the new Orchid-Flowered Cannas have flowers that will measure up to eight inches in diameter and of the most striking colors.

The Canna can be used in a great many different places and is of such easy culture that it stands at the head of the list of bedding plants. We urge you to get at least a few of these new Cannas. They will multiply rapidly and in two or three years you will have enough for a large bed.

We list only a few of the very best and most desirable of the new varieties.

AMERICA. Height 4 to 5 feet. Red bronze foliage. Flowers smaller and a fiery reddish orange often streaked with deeper orange or red.

UNCLE SAM. Height 6 to 7 feet. This canna received an award of merit from the Royal Horticultural Society of England. Brilliant orange-scarlet flowers. Strong grower and very striking. Green foliage.

AUSTRIA. Height 3 to 4 feet. The flower opens like a lily with stiff petals and is 4 to 5 inches across; of a fine bright lemon yellow with few red spots in throat.

KING HUMBERT. Height 3½ feet, bronze foliage. Flowers very large, color a glowing scarlet or orange red often streaked with gold. One of the very finest.

PENNSYLVANIA. Height 5 to 6 feet, green foliage. Flower a deep, vivid crimson, the darkest and bluest of this class and one of the largest, usually 6 to 7 inches across and with crinkly edge and silky sheen.

FLAMBEAU. Height 5 to 6 feet, green foliage. Large orchid flower of a vermilion and very fiery orange, with yellow edging. One of the most striking Cannas.

Prices of any of the above. Each 12c; dozen \$1.20. Postpaid.

DWARF MIXED CANNAS. Each 8c; dozen 85c. Postpaid.

TALL MIXED CANNAS. Each 6c; dozen 65c. Postpaid.

BEGONIA. Handsome young flowering bulbs of rich, varied colors, ranging from delicate yellow and salmon to crimson. Early bloomers, in full bloom until early frost. Grow best in soil composed of leaf mould and sand and a small portion of well-rotted cow manure.

Single, each 10c; doz. \$1.00; double, each 15c; doz. \$1.50.

CINNAMON VINE. A charming climber with heart-shaped leaves and cinnamon-scented flowers, making a perfect bower of beauty. It thrives anywhere, and when once planted will grow for years. They are grown from roots or tubers, and will grow in any locality.....Each 5c; doz. 50c

GLOXINIA. This plant is very ornamental on account of the richness of its foliage and its ample, graceful and delicately tinted flowers. The soil should be porous and very rich, and the bulbs, being small, should be planted shallow. They grow best in a warm, moist atmosphere, but to produce the finest colors they should be shaded, or grown in a northern exposure.

Imported separate colors.....Each 10c; doz. 90c

HYACINTHS CANDICANS. The flowers are bell-shaped and pendulous, pure white, and fragrant. Plant is hardy and grows stronger each year.

Each 5c; doz. 50c

TUBEROSES. Most delightful, fragrant and beautiful summer flowering bulbs. Flowers wavy, white and sweet-scented. Plant is fond of light and heat. Plant outside after April 1.

Each 5c; doz. 50c

LILY OF THE VALLEY. The Lilly of the Valley is a sweet little plant, thriving in any common soil; it will do well in any shaded situation, where few other plants will thrive.....Each 5c; doz. 40c

MADEIRA VINE. Madeira Vine is a popular and favorite tuberous rooted climber of rapid growth, with dense and beautiful foliage. It grows everywhere, but does better in warm, sunny locations.....Each 5c; doz. 40c

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS—Continued

GLADIOLA BULBS

The Gladiolus will grow and thrive in almost any kind of soil, but should have full exposure to the sun. It will stand more dry weather than most flowers. See that the plants have plenty of water when they first appear above the ground and later when the flower spikes begin to show color. Keep them free from weeds and they will require no further care.

They make a fine show when planted in masses and also make excellent and beautiful cut flowers. We offer a few of the very best varieties.

AMERICA. Soft lavender-pink, almost a tinted white. Very fine.

VELVET KING. A beautiful dark scarlet.

PINK BEAUTY. Very early. Free-flowering and splendid for cutting. Rose-pink with dark crimson blotch.

AUGUSTA. Pure white with blue anthers.

BARON HULOT. Dark violet, bordering on blue.

HALLEY. Salmon-pink, creamy blotch, dark red stripe on lower petals; early.

KLONDYKE. Clear primrose-yellow, with blotch of crimson maroon.

MRS. FRANCIS KING. A pleasing light scarlet; flowers large, well expanded; tall straight spike.

Any of the above at 5c each and 50c per dozen, postpaid.

Mixed Gladiola at 5c each and 40c per dozen, postpaid.



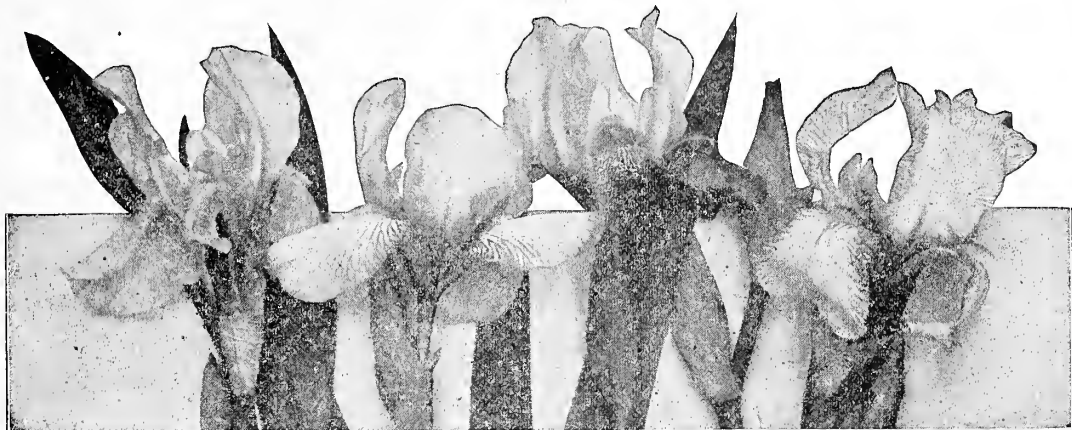
GLADIOLA



CALADIUM OR ELEPHANT EAR

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM. (Elephant's Ear.) One of the most effective plants in cultivation, for planting out on the lawn, growing 6 feet high with handsome leaves, often 3 feet long and 20 inches wide. Will thrive in any garden soil, but for best results should be set in good soil and given plenty of water. Can be stored in sand during the winter. Large bulbs.....Each 25c; doz. \$2.50

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS—Continued



IRIS—The Poor Man's Orchid.

When most people hear of Iris they think of the old-fashioned flags. It is true that the Iris is a flag, but the new varieties show such great improvement and such wonderful coloring that they now rival the very expensive orchids.

The Iris is extremely hardy. It is one of the best drought-resisters we have and will also endure a great deal of cold. It will stand neglect and thrive where other plants die. This makes it exceptionally valuable for cemetery planting, as plants in cemeteries generally get but little attention and must be able to take care of themselves.

Iris make fine cut flowers and if the flowers are cut when in bud they will open out nicely and last a long time. They bloom just in time for use on Decoration Day.

They are splendid for beds, borders or in front of shrubbery, but are always the most effective when in masses of separate colors. Plant in a dry, sunny location, setting the roots quite shallow. Too much water and too much manure are not good for them. We list the very best varieties selected from over two hundred.

MAY QUEEN. Lavender-pink, nearest approach to pink.

REMBRANDT. Soft, lilac blue.

PALLIDA DALMATICA. Large clear shade of lavender. Very fine.

SILVER KING. Large white.

CELESTE. Fine, satiny blue.

SANS SOUCI. Yellow and brown.

BLACK PRINCE. Early, purple.

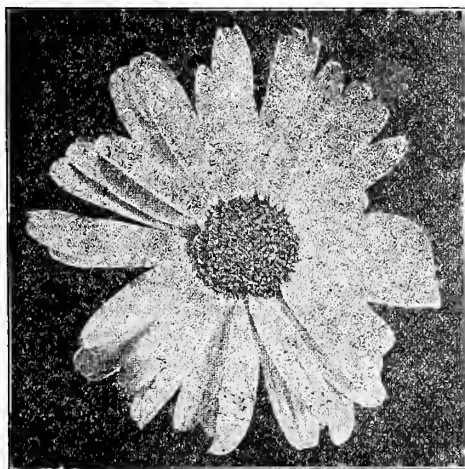
AUREA. Rich chrome-yellow.

L. AVENIR. Soft lavender.

Price any variety: 15c each, 6 for 75c; 12 for \$1.25, postpaid.

MISCELLANEOUS PERENNIAL PLANTS

These plants are all hardy, will do well in any good garden soil and situation, will increase in size from year to year, and when once established will need but little attention. In planting bear in mind that the plants will remain as set for several years and therefore it is well to spade in a liberal quantity of well-rotted manure or bone meal.



SHASTA DAISY

SHASTA DAISY. Gives a fine show of large white flowers. The plants multiply rapidly and the flowers are fine for cutting.

Each 15c; 6 for 75c; 12 for \$1.25

HOLLYHOCKS. Well known hardy perennials. Especially valuable for making a hedge or as a background.....Each 15c; 6 for 80c; 12 for \$1.40

PURPLE DAY LILY. Herbaceous plants that develop their ornamental foliage early in spring and throw up spikes of lily-like flowers in the fall. Adapted to planting in partial shade.

Each 15c; 6 for 80c; 12 for \$1.40

PERENNIAL PLANTS—Continued



GAILLARDIA

GAILLARDIA. Extremely valuable on account of their long blooming period. Flowers of a brownish color bordered with yellow and white, and can be picked until after frost. Fine for beds or borders and will grow in any garden soil.

Each 15c; 6 for 80c; 12 for \$1.40

PHLOX SUBLATA. (Moss or Mountain Pink.) A distinct variety of Phlox, with pretty moss-like evergreen foliage, which, during the flowering season is hidden under a mass of bloom. Fine for rockeries and borders.

Each 15c; 6 for 70c; 12 for \$1.25



HARDY GARDEN PINKS

HARDY GARDEN PINKS. Old favorites bearing sweet, clove-scented flowers in great profusion. Indispensable for borders.

Each 15c; 6 for 80c; 12 for \$1.40

HEMEROCALLIS or Yellow Day Lily. Very effective in clumps and masses. Bear numerous panicles of orange and yellow lily-like flowers high above the foliage.

FLAVA or Lemon Lily. Very fragrant with deep lemon-yellow flowers.

KWANSO. Large double orange flowers, blooming in July and August. Height 4 to 5 feet.

GOLDUST. Of bright Indian-yellow color; buds and reverse of petals bronzy-gold.

Price of all the above:

Each 20c; 6 for 90c; 12 for \$1.75



COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA

COREOPSIS. Flowers large, single golden yellow. For generosity of bloom there is nothing to compare with it, and it will bear cutting far better than any other plant; at the same time it is always graceful. Each 15c; 6 for 80c; 12 for \$1.40

PHYSOSTEGIA. (False Dragon Head.) Forms a dense bush 4 to 6 feet high bearing spikes of delicate tubular flowers. One of the best mid-summer flowering perennial. Either Pink or White.

Each 15c; 6 for 70c; 12 for \$1.25

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS—Continued

PAEONIES

Paeonies are absolutely hardy, and after once being firmly established, will take care of themselves, making larger plants and producing a greater number of flowers year after year. Their culture is the easiest, any good garden soil being fit for the development. Should there be a prolonged drought in the spring, water them a few times, as this will promote a strong, healthy growth of foliage, which is necessary to insure perfect blooming qualities.

The following selected varieties have been chosen from hundreds of splendid sorts, and we can safely call them the "cream" of the best and most widely cultivated. All have been grown on Kansas soil for years, are thoroughly acclimated, and can, we are sure, be successfully raised by every garden lover. Time of blooming, May-June.

CULTURE. Plant them from 5 to 6 inches deep, 2 to 3 feet apart, putting some well-rotted manure in the bottom of each hole. Press the ground carefully around the roots, being careful not to break the crown. Water the spots in the spring if the weather is dry.



PAEONIES

	Each	Doz.
NE PLUS ULTRA. A beautiful variety of a soft rose or flesh color, changing to almost pure white.....	\$0.25	\$2.50
FESTIVA MAXIMA. One of the grandest varieties in existence. The standard of perfection in Paeonies. It is a strong flower, very early, free flowering and very fragrant. The magnificent flowers are of a delicate pure white color, with some of the center petals flaked with carmine. The most popular white Paeony today.....	.35	3.50
FLORAL TREASURE. This variety has few, if any, superiors as a cut flower. It is an excellent bloomer, bearing fine, large blossoms on strong, stiff stems. Color of flowers a bright light pink.....	.35	3.50
FRAGRANT ROSE. Of dark red color, very fragrant and a late bloomer.....	.25	2.50
GOLDEN HARVEST. (Jeanne d'Arc.) Exceptionally free flowering and very showy. The attractive blossoms are of a clear yellow color with blush guards, while the center is white with carmine tips. One of the earliest and best.....	.35	3.50
HUMEL. A late flowering sort of rich, brilliant rose color. Very fragrant and exceedingly free flowering. Blossoms are very large.....	.25	2.50
L'ESPERANCE. A splendid variety for florists, as it is an excellent bloomer and fragrant as a rose. The flowers are of dark rose color, very compact and of splendid shipping and keeping qualities. Altogether a most profitable variety for cutting.....	.25	2.50
QUEEN VICTORIA. Very early, white, and extremely popular with florists. It produces white flowers with creamy centers tipped with red.....	.30	3.00
AMERICAN BEAUTY. A late bloomer. The plants are of robust growth and produce extra large, very full blossoms. Color, a deep blood red.....	.35	3.50
LADY BRAMWELL. Produces large flowers of a beautiful silvery rose color.....	.25	2.50
DOUBLE WHITE MIXED. This lot contains many unnamed seedlings of surprising beauty.....	.20	2.00
DOUBLE PINK, RED AND ROSE MIXED. Containing a splendid assortment of the most brilliant shades and colors.....	.20	2.00

NURSERY STOCK

SPECIAL NURSERY CATALOG MAILED ON REQUEST

We are giving special attention to nursery stock this season and it will pay you to investigate our line. We will furnish first-class stocks only and in ordering from us you will get the very best to be had.

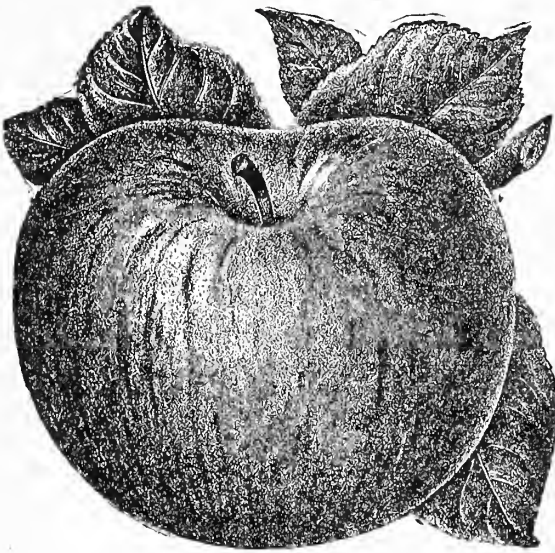
PRICES: It is easily understood that the cost of producing stock is about the same for one nursery as for another. Where we have the advantage is in the cost of selling. Where you buy from an agent you have to help pay his salary or commission and also his traveling expenses. In buying from a Nursery mail order house you must help pay for the entire nursery catalog. As we are already printing our seed catalog it costs us very little more to include the nursery stock, and therefore our cost of selling is practically nothing. Take advantage of this and get first-class stocks at the very lowest possible prices.

TERMS: Our terms, as for seed orders, are cash with order, prices include packing in first-class manner and delivery at express or freight office here, purchaser to pay transportation charges.

APPLES

PRICES OF ALL VARIETIES

Standard—First-class, 5 to 6 feet \$0.50 each; \$4.00 per 10; \$35.00 per 100
 Standard—Two-year, 4 to 5 feet..... .45 each; 3.50 per 10; 30.00 per 100



SUMMER APPLES

✓ **COOPER'S EARLY WHITE.** Very large, roundish, pale yellow with faint blush; flesh white, crisp and sprightly. Originated in the West. First of August.

✓ **YELLOW TRANSPARENT.** A Russian apple of splendid quality. The hardiest and finest early summer apple grown. Ten days earlier than Early Harvest. Fruit large, pale yellow, sub-acid. This variety is one of the best market sorts.

✓ **CAROLINA RED JUNE (Red June).** Medium size, red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer. June.

✓ **EARLY HARVEST.** The most popular summer Apple on our list. Tree healthy, vigorous grower and good bearer; fruit medium size, nearly round, somewhat flattened; surface smooth, clear waxy yellow, rarely blushed; flesh tender, juicy, acid to sub-acid, flavor good, quality best for table and kitchen. July.

Also: ✓ Sweet June; Duchess of Goldenberg, Red Astrachan, etc.

FALL APPLES

MAIDEN BLUSH. This is the favorite Fall Apple; tree, vigorous, upright, spreading, very productive; fruit medium to large, flat and very handsome; surface smooth polished, pale waxen yellow, with rich blush; flesh white, fine-grained, juicy; quality good; for cooking, table and market. August and September.

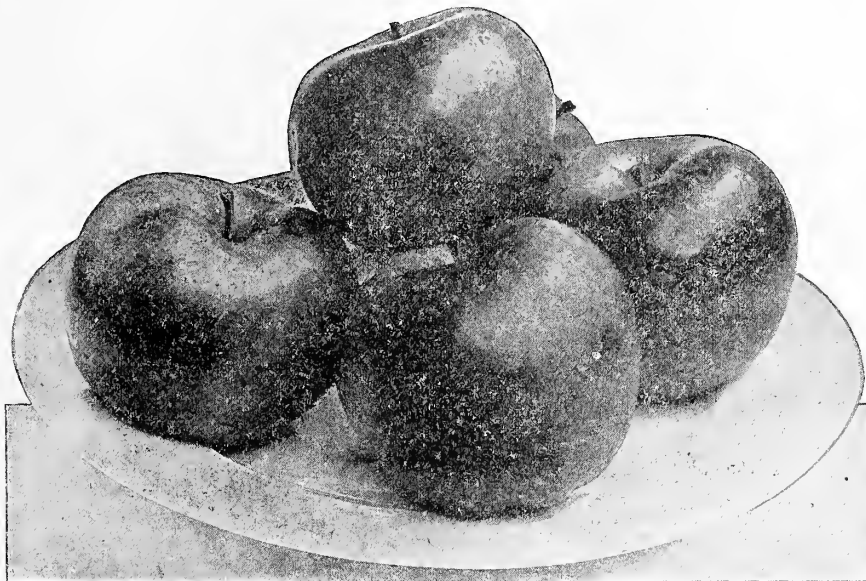
WEALTHY. Highly valued for its extreme hardiness at the far North. Tree thrifty grower and good bearer; fruit medium; roundish; skin smooth, oily,

mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine-grained, juicy, sub-acid, good. September and October.

✓ **JEFFRIES.** A beautiful apple and valuable for its season. Size medium, blushed and splashed with red; very tender and juicy, with a rich, mild, pleasant, sub-acid flavor; quality best. The tree is hardy, healthy, long-lived. Comes into bearing moderately early and is reliable.

Also: Alexander, Fall Pippin, Fameuse, Lowell, Rambo, Western Beauty, Strawberry, Domini, etc.

NURSERY STOCK—Continued



WINTER APPLES

GRIMES' GOLDEN. This is one of the best popular apples in cultivation. Tree strong, thrifty grower, with spreading branches; fruit medium or above, cylindrical, regular surface, yellow-veined, russeted, flesh yellow, firm, very fine-grained, juicy; flavor sub-acid; quality rich; for dessert, cooking and market.

JONATHAN. Tree of rather slender growth and spreading habit, fruit medium or above in size, round or oblong; surface very smooth, waxy yellow; often wholly covered with brilliant red; flesh whitish yellow, tender, very juicy, for dessert and cooking; also one of the most profitable market apples; quality best; a genuine favorite. October and November.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG. Excels Winesap in nearly every important point; a better grower, hardier and the fruit much larger; color even a darker red; flesh firmer; flavor milder, but fully equal. A long keeper.

STAYMAN WINESAP. A seedling of Winesap, originating at Leavenworth, Kansas, with the late Dr. J. Stayman. Dark, rich red, indistinctly striped. Flesh firm, fine-grained, crisp, juicy and very tender; rich sub-acid, quality the very best. Tree a stronger grower than Winesap; a drouth resister, and will thrive on most any soil. A more regular bearer than Winesap, hangs longer, and keeps fully as well and in quality is far superior.

ROME BEAUTY. Tree thrifty, upright grower, fruit large to very large, roundish, oblate, sometimes conical; surface smooth, pale yellow, striped and mixed with red; flavor sub-acid, not rich; quality good; desirable market fruit on account of its productiveness and fine appearance. November to January.

ALSO: Arkansas Beauty, Arkansas Black, Ben Davis, Baxter, Bismarck, Clayton, Huntsman, Mann, Minkler, Missouri Pippin, Rhode Island Greening, Salome, Shackelford, Stark, Willow Twig, Winesap, Wolf River, etc.

CRAB APPLES

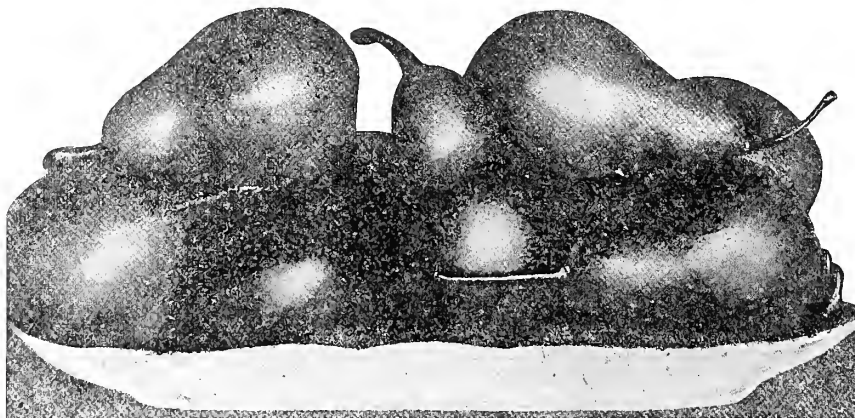
The improvements in the varieties of Crab Apples have kept pace with other fruits. Every orchard should contain a few.....Price: Four to six feet, 2 years, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10

Hyslop. Large, dark, rich red, sub-acid; productive, hardy and popular.

Transeendent. Large, yellow and rich crimson cheek. An improved Siberian crab.

Whitney, Florence, Gen. Grant, Martha, Red Siberian.

NURSERY STOCK—Continued



PEARS

Standard—First-class, 5 to 6 feet, 2 to 3 years.....	60c each, \$5.00 per 10
Standard—Medium, 4 to 5 feet, 2 year.....	55c each, 4.50 per 10
Dwarf Pear—First-class, 4 to 5 feet, 2 year.....	60c each, 5.00 per 10
Dwarf Pear—Medium, 3 to 4 feet, 2 year.....	55c each, 4.50 per 10

STANDARD PEARS

BARTLETT. (S. and D.) An old favorite, more generally known and highly esteemed than any other sort. Tree thrifty, upright grower; fruit large, irregular, pyramidal; skin thin and smooth, clear yellow, sometimes with faint blush on the sunny side; flesh white, fine-grained, buttery, juicy, sweet; quality best. August and September.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. Fruit large; skin a little rough, pale yellow, mostly covered with patches of russet, becoming reddish-brown at maturity on the sunny side; flesh yellowish white, juicy and rich. September. One of the best.

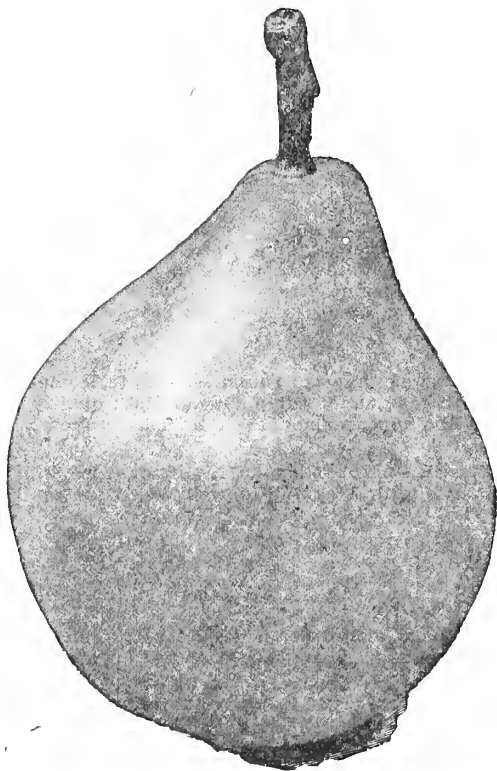
KIEFFER. Very large, deep yellow with russet dots, juicy, sweet, coarse; immensely productive; fruit must be thinned to get the largest size. Fine for canning. Said to be blight-proof. October and November.

Also: Seckel, Clapp's Favorite, Lawrence, Buerre de Anjou, Howell, Garber, Rutter, etc.

DWARF PEARS

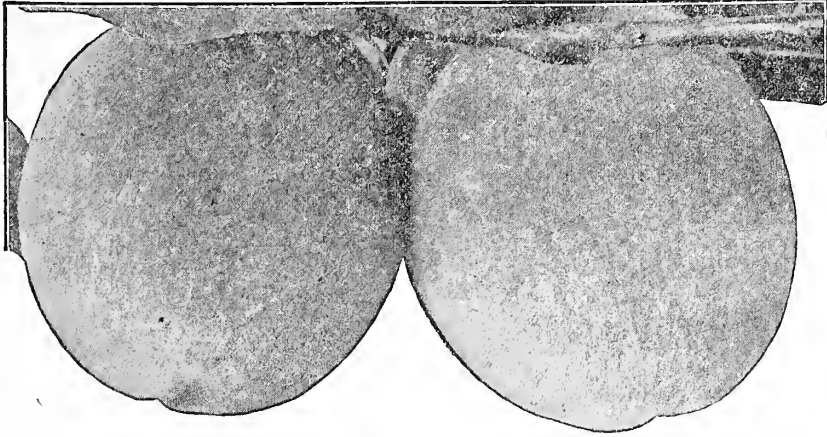
SECKEL. Tree a moderate grower, said to be less subject to blight than most varieties. Fruit small to medium, regularly formed; dull, yellowish-brown, with lively red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting, with a peculiarly rich, spicy flavor. A regular and abundant bearer. August to October.

Also: Duchess, Louise, Howell, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Rutter, Buerre de Anjou, Lawrence.



NURSERY STOCK—Continued

PEACHES



Standard—1 year, fine, 5 to 6 feet.....50c each, \$4.00 per 10; \$35.00 per 100
Standard—1 year, 4 to 5 feet.....45c each, 3.50 per 10; 30.00 per 100

✓ **ARKANSAS TRAVELER.** Medium size, round shaded with red flesh, melting, splendid in quality. Ripens a trifle earlier than Alexander, which it much resembles.

✓ **CARMEN.** (Free.) Large; resembles Elberta in shape, creamy white with deep blush; skin tough, making it a good market variety; flesh tender, juicy and fine flavor; a prolific bearer.

CHAMPION. (Free.) Large, round, quite regular; yellowish white mottled with red on sunny side; flesh white with red at pit; one of the best in quality.

CROSBY. (Free.) Medium to large; orange-yellow splashed with red; flesh yellow, red at pit, juicy and rich; tree hardy and prolific; fruit should be thinned in order to make good-sized peaches; a popular market sort; middle of September.

✓ **ELBERTA.** (Free.) The greatest market peach of the Southwest; perfectly hardy in the North and is believed by many growers to be the best all around peach; color lemon-yellow, tender and juicy; tree vigorous; a good shipping peach.

FITZGERLD. (Free.) An improved early Crawford, fully equal to it in size, quality and color; tree bears quite young, is productive and very hardy; bright yellow splashed with red; flesh deep yellow and of the best quality. Early September.

✓ **HEATH CLING.** Downing calls this peach "The most successful and delicious of all late clingstones." Tree vigorous and moderately productive; fruit very large, and narrowing at both ends; skin downy, cream-colored, white with faint blush in the sun, flesh greenish white; very tender and melting, juicy, with the richest, highest flavor; quality very best. September.

✓ **LEMON CLING.** Large, oblong, having a swollen point similar to a lemon; skin yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy; sweet; tree a fine grower. August.

✓ **Also:** Alexander, Stump of the World, Amsden, Early Rivers, Old Mixon, Solway, Bonanza, Early Michigan, Triumph, etc.

APRICOTS

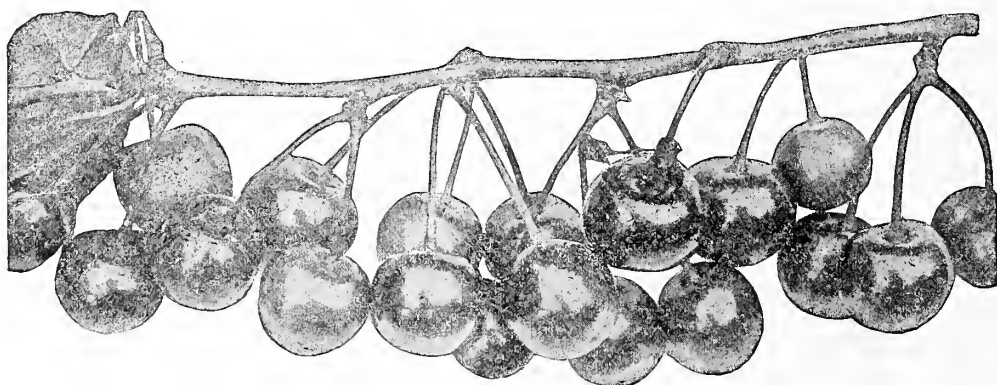
2 year, 5 to 6 feet.....Each 55c; 10 for \$4.50
2 year, 4 to 5 feet.....Each 50c; 10 for \$3.75

✓ **SUPERB.** This variety excels in quality as well as in hardiness and productiveness. It has large, beautifully colored fruits with rich, sweet and meaty golden yellow flesh, averages better in size and quality than any other apricot and bears most constantly.

✓ **MOOREPARK.** Large, yellowish-green with brownish-red on sunny side, marked with numerous dark specks, flesh bright orange, parts readily from the seeds; grown largely for commercial purposes, especially for canning and drying. Tree vigorous and prolific. July.

✓ **ALSO:** Early Golden, Alexander, Alexis, Early May, Royal, Budd, etc.

NURSERY STOCK—Continued



CHERRIES

Standard—2 years, first-class, 5 to 6 feet.....60c each, \$5.00 per 10
 Standard—2 years, well branched.....55c each, 4.50 per 10

EARLY RICHMOND. Medium size, dark red, melting and juicy, acid flavor; one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries and is unsurpassed for cooking; tree slender grower, exceedingly productive and very hardy; will stand the most severe weather.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Medium to large, roundish; dark red, nearly black when ripe; flesh purplish red, meaty, juicy, slightly astringent and good; very productive. August.

BING. A new black cherry; originated in Oregon; size large, color blackish purple; flesh very solid and of the highest flavor; tree vigorous, upright, hardy and productive; a fine shipping and market cherry.

LAMBERT. One of the largest known, smooth, glossy, dark purplish-red, with numerous russet dots; flesh dark purplish-red, with whitish veins, firm, meaty flavor, sweet, rich and highest quality; form roundish, heart-shaped; tree hardy and vigorous; a good shipping variety.

MONTMORENCY. This is a cherry of the Early Richmond class; some larger and about ten days later; a strong upright growing tree and good bearer. By experienced horticulturists considered one of the most valuable varieties.

ALSO, Dyehouse, Governor Wood, Leib, May Duke, Ostheimer and Wragg.

QUINCES

Three to four feet.....55c each, \$4.50 per 10

GRAPES

CONCORD.....15c each, \$1.20 per 10, \$7.50 per 100
OTHER VARIETIES.....15c each, 1.40 per 10, 9.50 per 100

CONCORD. (Black.) Too well known to need much description; is considered by many to be the best all around grape grown; is extremely hardy, vigorous and productive, bunches large, compact; berries large and juicy, buttery and sweet; will succeed well almost anywhere.

BRIGHTON. (Red.) Bunch medium to large, quite compact, flesh rich sweet, and best quality, color dark crimson or brownish red; vine vigorous and hardy.

MOORE'S EARLY. (Black.) Bunch large, berry round with a heavy blue bloom, quality said to be better than Concord; hardy and prolific; a good market berry; ripens about two weeks before Concord.

NIAGARA. (White.) One of the leading white sorts; bunch large, shouldered, compact; berry large, yellowish-white, juicy, vinous and sprightly, quality good; skin tough, making it a good shipper and market berry.

WORDEN. (Black.) A seedling of the Concord; bunch large and compact, berry round, black with blue bloom, pulpy, juicy and very pleasant; ripens several days earlier than Concord.

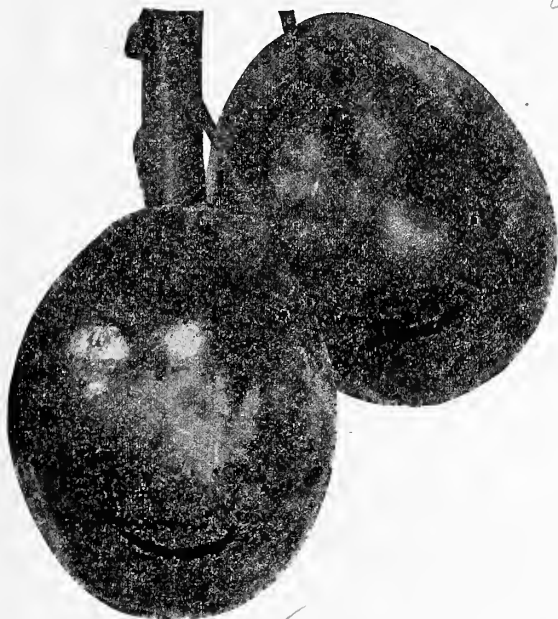
ALSO: Catawba, Moore's Diamond, Salem.

When large quantities of any above are wanted, write us in regard to same.

NURSERY STOCK—Continued

PLUMS

Two years—First-class, 5 to 6 feet.....	60c each, \$5.00 per 10
Two years—Medium, 4 to 5 feet.....	55c each, 4.50 per 10
Two years—3 to 4 feet.....	50c each, 4.00 per 10



✓ **ABUNDANCE.** One of the best Japan plums. Tree is a very rapid grower, healthy and comes into bearing quite young and yields abundantly; medium size, rich, bright cherry red with distinct bloom and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, juicy, and tender, and excellent quality. Tree vigorous and hardy.

✓ **BURBANK.** Medium to large, orange-yellow, dotted and marbled with red; flesh nearly yellow, sweet and good; valuable for canning and a good market plum. Mid-June. Hardy and most prolific of the Japan varieties.

✓ **DAMSON.** Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart, separates partly from the stone. September.

✓ **GERMAN PRUNE.** A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. September.

✓ **LOMBARD.** Perhaps the best of the European varieties now in cultivation. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive; fruit of medium size, roundish-oval slightly flattened at the ends; skin delicate violet-red, paler in shade; flesh deep yellow, juicy and pleasant. August.

✓ **ALSO:** Bradshaw, Hale, Miner, Red June, Satsuma, Shipper's Pride, Weaver, Wickson, Wild Goose, Willard, Wolfe, Gage.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

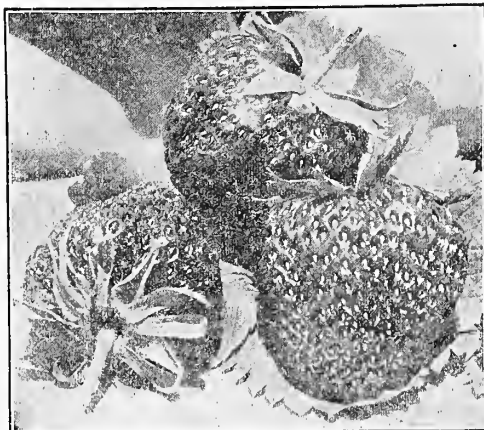
The Fall or Everbearing Strawberries have come to stay. Many people in different parts of the country are raising these berries and are picking them in the fall when they are truly a luxury.

These require no more care than do the spring sorts but for best results should be set in good soil. They will commence bearing in the spring, will bloom more or less all summer, and then set a heavy crop in the fall. If the blooms are pinched off in the spring and early summer the fall crop will be much heavier.

The young plants formed in the spring will bear fruit in the fall of the same year. Set out a good bed of these and you will have fresh strawberries when your neighbors are eating canned ones.

✓ We have two varieties: The Superb and The Progressive. Both of these are splendid and genuine fall bearing varieties. The Superb will make the most plants and some people claim that the Progressive has the better flavor. We know you would be delighted with either.

Prices for either Superb or Progressive, post-paid: 12 for 40c; 50 for \$1.40 and 100 for \$2.25



STANDARD STRAWBERRIES

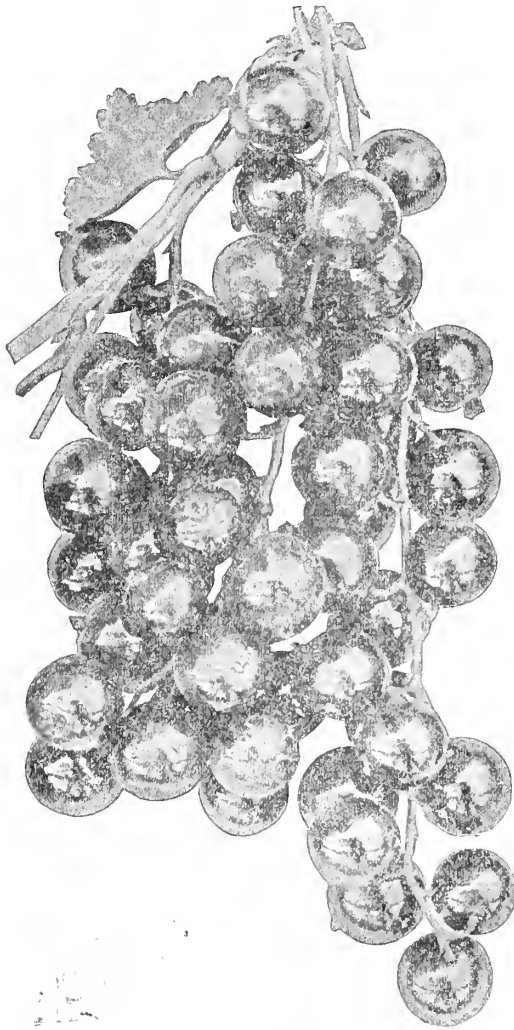
SENATOR DUNLAP (S). The great market berry, fruit medium to large, regular; bright, glossy red; sweet and good quality; exceptionally firm, making it a good keeper and shipper; ripens early and continues a long time; immensely prolific. Mid-season.

SPLENDID. One of the handsomest Strawberries; rich in quality, and when the season is favorable very productive.

Prices of all but Everbearing varieties.....30c per dozen; \$1.15 per 100; \$7.50 per 1,000
Postage 10c per 100 extra.

WARFIELD (P). Plant is a vigorous grower with long penetrating roots; a good berry for dry seasons; dark crimson, firm, sub-acid, and very good, popular as a market variety.

AROMA. Large, roundish, conical; bright scarlet, moderately firm, fair quality; plant vigorous and very productive. A very valuable late sort for home use or near market.



PERFECTION CURRANT

PERFECTION CURRANT

The Perfection produces more clusters to the bush than any other variety we know of and we think this the greatest market currant on this list.

The berries are large, bright red, and on account of the flavor and color are excellent for making jelly.

The quality is as fine or finer than anything on the market today. Rich, mild, sub-acid flavor, with plenty of pulp and few seeds, clusters are long and size of berry is maintained to the end.

PERFECTION. 2 year old plants.
Each 40c; 6 for \$2.00; 12 for \$3.50

RED DUTCH, WHITE DUTCH, CHERRY, FAY'S PROLIFIC and WHITE GRAPE.
Each 17c; 10 for \$1.60; 100 for \$14.

GOOSEBERRIES

DOWNING , large greenish-white.....	\$2.25 per 10; \$15.00 per 100
HOUGHTON , medium, pale red.....	2.25 per 10; 15.00 per 100
INDUSTRY , large dark red.....	3.00 per 10; 20.00 per 100

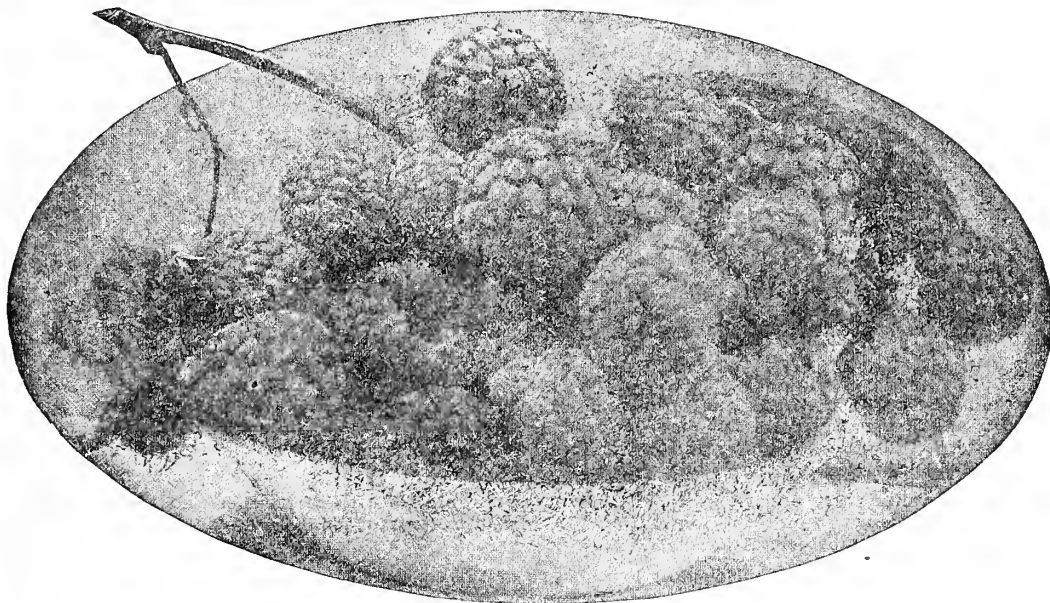
BLACKBERRIES

EARLY HARVEST	60c per 10; \$3.50 per 100
DEWBERRY, LUCRETIA	75c per 10; 5.00 per 100
SNYDER	60c per 10; 3.50 per 100
MERSEREAU	60c per 10; 3.50 per 100

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPBERRY

Bears First, Last and All The Time

PLANT ST. REGIS AND GET FINE QUALITY RASPBERRIES FOR FOUR MONTHS



The St. Regis has rightly been called "the early' till late" variety for it is the first red raspberry to give ripe fruit, while it continues to produce berries without intermission until late in October. It is of pure American blood and extremely hardy, enduring the severest cold. The foliage does not scald nor is its growth of cane impaired by the heat or drought of summer.

The berries are large, bright crimson in color and so firm and rich in sugar that they will stand shipping two hundred miles and arrive in first-class condition.

The merits of this truly reliable, everbearing raspberry may be summarized as follows:

1. It is the earliest of all red raspberries.
2. It is wonderfully prolific; the first, or main crop, being far greater than that of any other red variety known.
3. It gives a crop of fruit all summer and autumn, fruiting on the old canes in generous quantities until late in August. By this date, berries begin to ripen upon the young canes, which continue to produce berries in increasing numbers until late autumn.
4. Berries are bright crimson, of large size and of surpassing quality—rich sugary, with full raspberry flavor. They are exceedingly meaty, firm texture and keep in good condition longer, after being gathered, than any other red raspberry. As a shipper it is unexcelled.
5. The canes are of stocky, strong growth with a great abundance of dark green leathery leaves.
6. It succeeds upon all soils, whether light and sandy, or cold heavy clay, and the canes are absolutely hardy.

Bears the First Season

St. Regis yields a crop of fruit the season it is planted. Plants of it set out in early April gave ripe berries the 20th of June the same year. For four weeks thereafter the yield was heavy and the canes continued to produce ripe fruit freely until the middle of October. The berries were large, beautiful, firm and full flavored to the last.

ST. REGIS..... Doz. \$1.00; 100 for \$4.50

OTHER RASPBERRIES

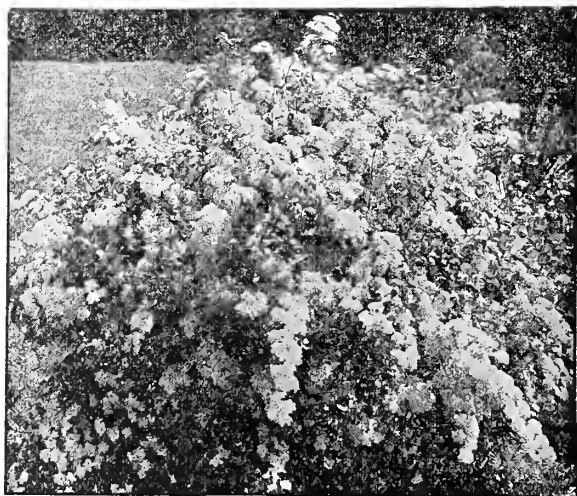
RED VARIETIES

✓ **NEW CARDINAL**..... 70c per 10; \$4.00 per 100
✓ **CUTHBERT**..... 70c per 10; 4.00 per 100
✓ **LONDON**..... 70c per 10; 4.00 per 100

BLACK CAPS

✓ **CUMBERLAND**..... 70c per 10; \$4.00 per 100
✓ **GREGG**..... 70c per 10; 4.00 per 100
✓ **KANSAS**..... 70c per 10; 4.00 per 100

SHRUBS



SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI

Ornamental Shrubs are becoming more popular every day and there is nothing that makes a place look more homelike than a few well placed flowering shrubs. These are all perennials and when once established they need practically no attention for years. They bear beautiful flowers and are an ornament throughout the entire year.

They can be used very effectively in masses, or as borders in front of porches and are excellent for planting along the house to hide the foundation. A row of Spireas in front of the chicken yard or along the driveway makes a most beautiful sight.

SPIREA. The Spireas are all elegant low shrubs of the easiest culture, and their blooming extends over a period of five months.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI (Bridal Wreath). The grandest of all the Spireas; it is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. Clusters of twenty to thirty flat white florets make up the raceme, and these clusters are set close along the drooping stems. Perfectly hardy, and an early bloomer..... 45c each; 10 for \$4.00

SPIREA THUNBERGII. Extremely neat and graceful in its habits; dwarfish and rounded; drooping branches; narrow, yellowish-green foliage; white flowers; early in spring. One of the best and deserves a place everywhere..... 45c each; 10 for \$4.00

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER. A beautiful variety with broad heads of deep pink flowers; grows two to three feet high, making a shapely bush. Blooms almost continuously from June throughout the season..... 45c each; 10 for \$4.00

	Each	Per 10
ALTHEA, or Rose of Sharon. Hardy flower in the fall when other shrubs are out of bloom. Double Purple or White.....	\$0.45	\$4.00

ALMOND. Dwarf Double Rose, flowering. A fine shrub with small double blossoms. Rose or White....	.45	4.00
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CALYCANTHUS. Sweet-scented Shrub or Allspice. A shrub of peculiar fragrance and chocolate colored flowers.....	.45	4.00
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DEUTZIA. Gracilis. Flowers pure white.....	.45	4.00
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HYDRANGEA. Large - clustered. A fine shrub, large, bearing showy panicles of pink and white flowers in great profusion. Hardy.....	.45	4.00
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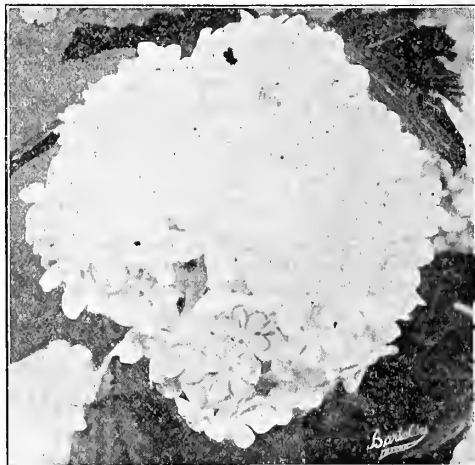
LILAC. Needs no description. Large, flowered, purple or white.....	.45	4.00
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MAKE YOUR HOME MORE HOMELIKE

Improve your homes now. No doubt many of you had planned to set out some shrubs and trees but had put this off until after the war.

Now is the time to carry out your plans. A few dollars spent for shrubs and trees will add many dollars to the value of your home.

The boys will soon be coming home. Fix up the old home place and make it look even better than they had expected.



SNOWBALL

SHRUBS—Continued



BARBERRY THUNBERGI

BARBERRY THUNBERGI. Japanese Barberry. (Berberis.) Invaluable little shrub that fits in with almost every planting. Grows about everywhere, handsome foliage of bright green, oval leaves that turn to most brilliant shades of orange and red in the fall. Slender, graceful branches, protected by thorns, are lined with little scarlet berries of great attractiveness from early autumn well into winter. Very valuable for a hedge.

Each 45c; 10 for \$4.00

PURPLE FRINGE, or Smoke Tree. Small tree with dusky, fringe-like flowers.

Each 75c; 10 for \$6.50

QUINCE. Japan Scarlet. Bright scarlet flowers in early spring. Fine for Hedge.

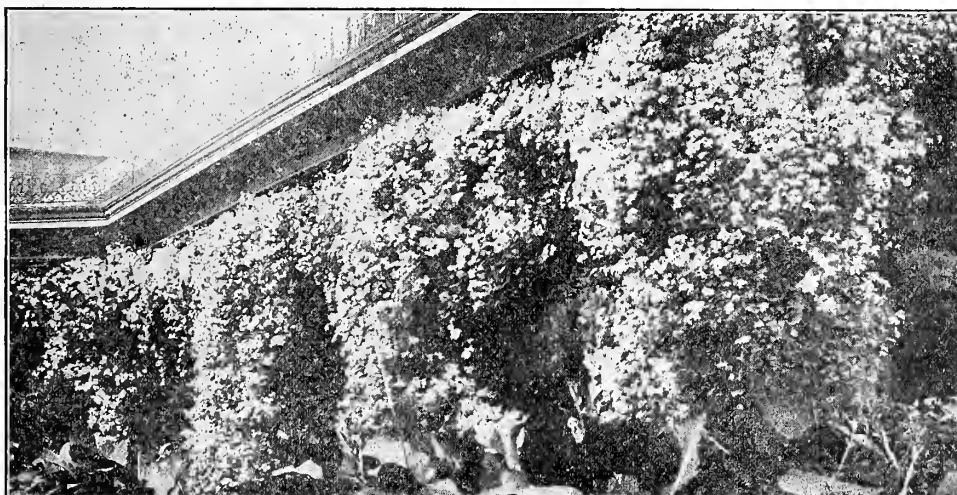
Each 45c; 10 for \$4.00

SNOWBALL. A well-known favorite shrub or large size, with handsome balls of very handsome white flowers in June. Each 45c; 10 for \$4.00

SYRINGA, or Mock Orange. Handsome white flowers. Each 45c; 10 for \$4.00

VINES

PLANT A FEW AROUND YOUR FRONT PORCH



CLEMATIS PANICULATA at the residence of F. W. Barteldes.

Each	Per 10
\$0.45	\$4.00
.45	4.00
.45	4.00
.60	5.50
.60	5.50
.50	4.50

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII. Boston Ivy. Foliage smaller than the American and more dense. Forms a sheet of green and is unequalled for covering brick or stone walls. Should be protected while young.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA. American Ivy or Virginia Creeper. A rapid grower, foliage turning to a rich crimson in autumn.

BIGONIA RADICANS. Scarlet Trumpet Flower. Vigorous and bears clusters of large, trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

CLEMATIS HENRYI. Large, pure white flower.

CLEMATIS JACKMANI. Large, intense violet-purple flowers. Very popular.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. Bears an abundance of small, pure white flowers of penetrating fragrance. The most hardy and best variety of all.

NURSERY STOCK—Continued



WISTARIA

ORNAMENTAL TREES

	Each	Per 10
Ash, American.....6-8 feet	\$1.00	\$ 8.00
Catalpa Bungei.....4-5 feet	1.25	10.00
Catalpa Speciosa.....6-8 feet	.65	6.00
Chestnut, American Sweet.6-8 feet	.75	6.50
Elm, American.....6-8 feet	.75	6.50
Box Elder.....6-8 feet	.75	6.50
Linden, American.....6-8 feet	1.00	8.50
Maple, Silver Leaf.....6-8 feet	.75	6.50
Maple, Sugar.....5-6 feet	1.00	9.00
Maple, Norway.....6-8 feet	1.40	12.00
Mountain Ash, European..6-8 feet	1.00	9.00
Oak.....5-6 feet	1.40	12.00
Poplar, Carolina.....6-8 feet	.65	5.50
Poplar, Lombardy.....6-8 feet	.80	7.50
Red Bud.....5-6 feet	.80	7.50
Sycamore, American.....6-8 feet	.80	7.50
Tulip Tree.....5-6 feet	.80	7.50

HONEYSUCKLE. Hall's Japan. An evergreen variety with pure white flowers.

Each 35c; 10 for \$3.00

HONEYSUCKLE. Monthly Fragrant. Blooms all summer, very sweet....Each 35c; 10 for \$3.00

HONEYSUCKLE. Yellow Trumpet. Well known variety with yellow trumpet flowers.

Each 35c; 10 for \$3.00

WISTARIA. Chinese. Either white or purple. Hardy and makes an enormous growth.

Each 35c; 10 for \$3.00

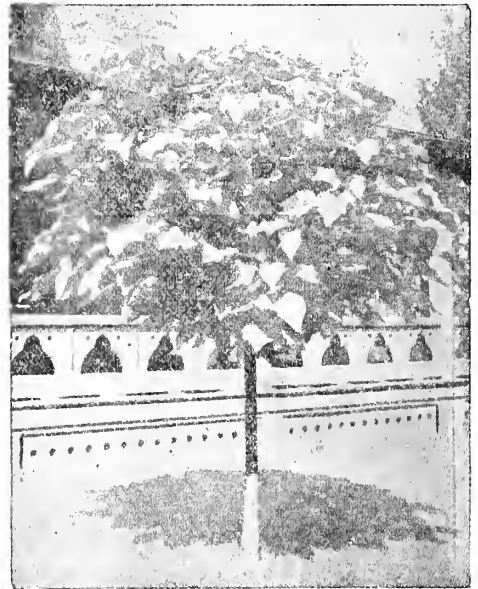
CALIFORNIA PRIVET

Undoubtedly the best all-around hedge plant. Can be sheared to any shape, is hardy, needs little care and is an ornament nearly the entire year. 18 to 24 inches.....10 for \$1.00; 100 for \$7.50

AMoor RIVER PRIVET

This is similar to California Privet, but is hardier and stands our winters better. 12 to 18 inch.

10 for \$1.25; 100 for \$10.00



CATALPA BUNGEI

WEEPING TREES

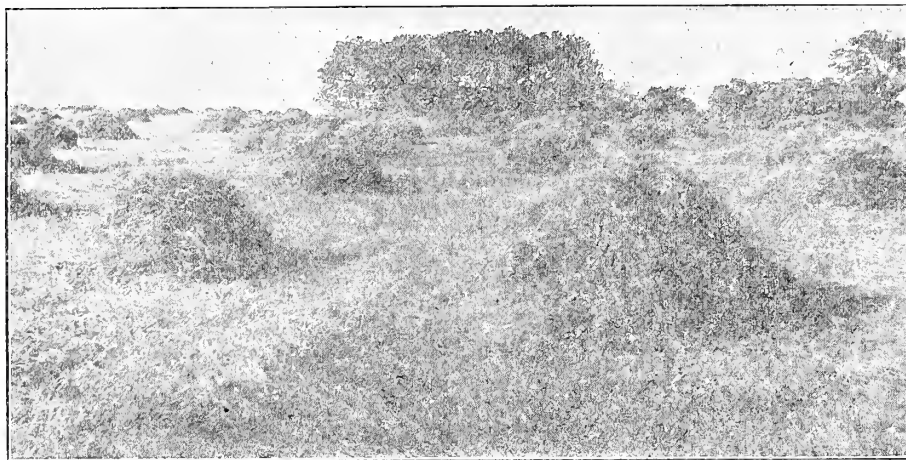
	Each	Per 10		Each	Per 10
Birch, Cut Leaf.....5-6 feet	\$1.75	\$15.00	Mulberry, Teas Weeping..5-6 feet	\$1.50	\$14.00
Elm, Camperdown.....6-8 feet	1.75	15.00	Willow, Kilmarnock.....5-6 feet	1.50	14.00
Mountain Ash, Weeping...6-8 feet	1.65	14.00			

EVERGREENS

	Each	Per 10		Each	Per 10
Arbor Vitae, American..18-24 inch	\$1.00	\$9.00	Pine, Austrian, White or		
Arbor Vitae, Pyramidalis.12-18 inch	.80	7.00	Scotch.....18-24 inch	\$1.00	\$ 9.00
Arbor Vitae, Pyramidalis.18-24 inch	1.00	9.00	Red Cedar.....18-24 inch	1.00	9.00
Irish Juniper.....18-24 inch	1.00	9.00	Spruce, Black Hills,		
			Douglas, Norway or		
			Hemlock.....18-24 inch	1.00	9.00
			Spruce, Colorado Blue..12-18 inch	2.00	18.00

ALFALFA

The Most Profitable Crop on the Farm



Alfalfa is now being grown in every state in the Union but it is in the Middle West where it has found its real home. Kansas has the largest acreage of Alfalfa, Nebraska is second and Colorado is third. The value of the Kansas Alfalfa hay crop in 1915 was \$28,500,000.

Hon. J. C. Mohler, Secretary of Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in speaking of Alfalfa, says as follows: "As a tame-hay plant it stands supreme in longevity, yields, feeding value, soil-building and economy, and in adaptability to wide variations of soil and climate."

Alfalfa not only produces a hay crop of from 3 to 10 tons per acre, a valuable seed crop, but at the same time enriches the soil on which it is growing. The U. S. Department of Agriculture says that in two years Alfalfa adds \$100.00 to the value of every acre on which it grows.

Alfalfa is essentially a dry land crop and will do well on any well drained soil. It will not do well on wet land as here the weeds get ahead of it and choke it out. Chin ch hags do not bother Alfalfa.

Alfalfa is sown either in the spring or in the fall and should be sown at the rate of from 15 to 20 pounds per acre on soil that is thoroughly prepared. The seed bed should be firm and moist. The surface should be loose, mellow and finely pulverized. The field should be as smooth as it is possible to make it and without depressions. Our Alfalfa Booklet gives considerable information in regard to sowing the seed and handling the crop. It is free for the asking.

Alfalfa is the most expensive crop to prepare for well, and to plant, that we have in Kansas, and it is at the same time our most profitable and certain crop when properly prepared for and when a good stand, free from weeds, is obtained on rich, fertile soil. Under these conditions the quality of the seed is of utmost importance. Poor seed may not only give you no stand, but it may do that which is many times worse, and that is, bring to your farm a host of noxious weeds.

We have been handling Alfalfa Seed since 1875 and handle it in very large quantities. Our men have been trained in the government laboratories and we know good Alfalfa Seed. Of all the carloads we handle the very best is selected for our Sunflower Brand. This seed is then given special attention in cleaning and when you get this seed you get the very best to be had anywhere.

Price of Alfalfa Seed in quantities is given on our Pink List. In small lots it is 25c per pound with parcel post charges extra.

Large Book on Alfalfa by Hon. F. D. Coburn, 344 pages, \$2.00. Small Book on Alfalfa by Hon. F. D. Coburn, 161 pages, 50c. With an order for \$10.00 of field seeds we will give this 50c book free upon request.

GRIMM'S ALFALFA

Grimm's is the hardiest strain of Alfalfa known in this country. It stools very heavily and the value of this characteristic can hardly be overestimated, as it not only affords immunity from winter losses, but the protected underground buds are less liable to injuries from over-pasturing, or attack from grasshoppers. The spreading crown seems to be associated with a very much branched surface root system, in addition to the deep tap root. This makes surface moisture easily available. Lh. 60c. Ask for price on large quantity.

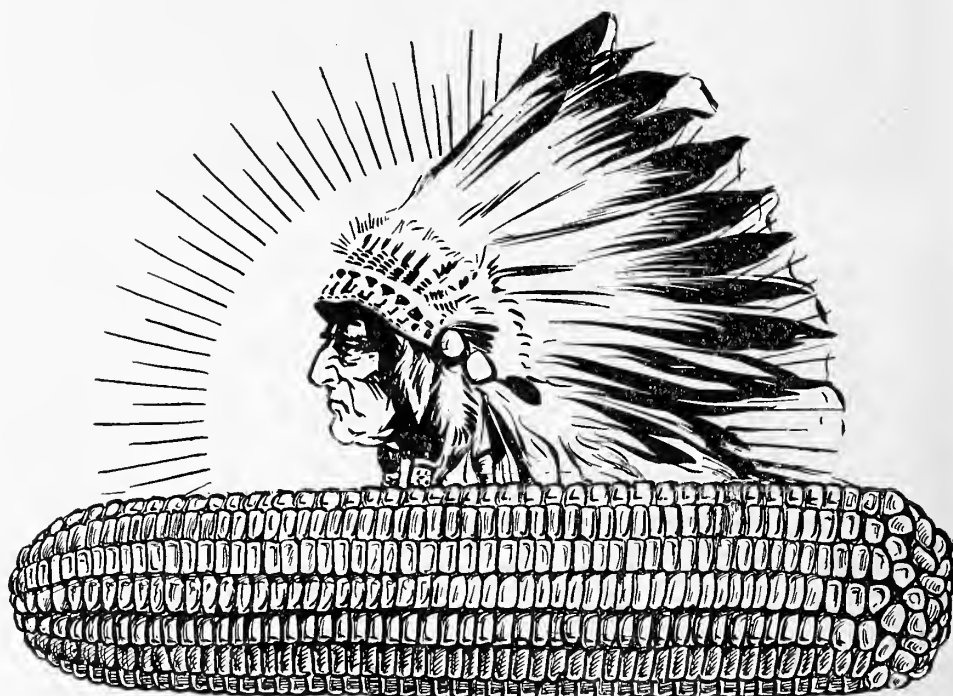
Inoculate Alfalfa and Clover with NITRAGEN. It will pay you.

TESTED SEED CORN

We are very fortunate in being situated here in the Kaw Valley Bottom where we raised much good corn in spite of the severe drought which burned up the corn on the uplands. Seed corn will no doubt be in demand and we do not know how long our supply will last.

ORDER EARLY. Our seed corn is all selected, tipped, butted and shelled. And above all it is tested for vitality and we know it will grow. Quality in seed corn is of great importance and if you want a good yield you must first have a good stand, and to get a good stand you must have seed of good vitality. Our seed corn is tested and can be depended upon.

GRADED SEED CORN. We have a corn grader in our equipment and can furnish graded corn. If you want the best, get our graded corn and you will be well pleased. If wanted by mail add 5c per pound postage on small lots and regular parcel post charges on larger quantities.



KAW CHIEF

The Result of Thirty Years of Selection

It took thirty years to produce Kaw Chief Corn. This is absolutely the best corn we have ever raised, and we are proud to offer Kaw Chief Corn to our customers.

The corn is of a deep, golden yellow color, the ears are large, measuring up to 13 and 14 inches in length and have 16, 18 and 20 rows to the cob. The grower had in mind constantly not so much a very large ear, but an ear that was well filled at both top and butt, and kernels that were long and square shouldered. This is the kind of corn that yields heaviest when shelled. A bushel of Kaw Chief Corn on the ear will yield 58 to 60 pounds of shelled corn.

Kaw Chief Corn matures in from 95 to 105 days, and ordinarily yields from 75 to 80 bushels per acre and makes a good growth of foliage. It does well on both upland and bottom land.

Our stock of Kaw Chief corn is so very limited this year that we are obliged to allow but one-fourth bushel to each person. This will give you enough for two acres. Even with this small allowance we know our stock will be exhausted long before the season is over. So order early if you want some.

Lb. 20c; Peck \$1.75

SEED CORN—Continued

YELLOW VARIETIES OF TESTED SEED CORN

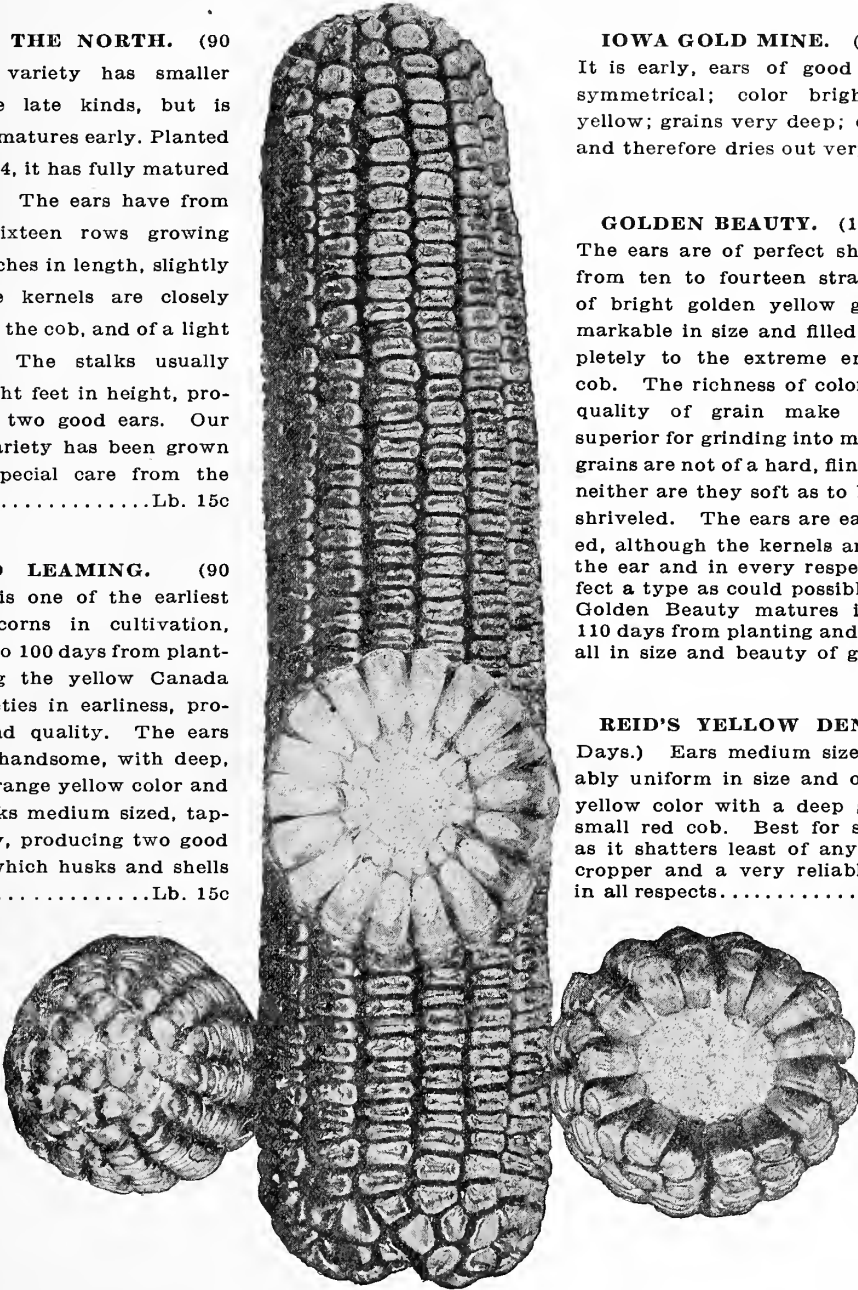
PRIDE OF THE NORTH. (90 Days.) This variety has smaller ears than the late kinds, but is valuable, as it matures early. Planted as late as July 4, it has fully matured by October 2. The ears have from fourteen to sixteen rows growing eight to ten inches in length, slightly tapering. The kernels are closely set together on the cob, and of a light orange color. The stalks usually grow six to eight feet in height, producing one or two good ears. Our seed of this variety has been grown for us with special care from the original stock.....Lb. 15c

IMPROVED LEAMING. (90 Days.) This is one of the earliest yellow dent corns in cultivation, ripening in 90 to 100 days from planting, surpassing the yellow Canada and flint varieties in earliness, productiveness and quality. The ears are large and handsome, with deep, large grains; orange yellow color and red cob. Stalks medium sized, tapering gradually, producing two good ears, each of which husks and shells easily.....Lb. 15c

IOWA GOLD MINE. (90 Days.) It is early, ears of good size and symmetrical; color bright golden yellow; grains very deep; cob small, and therefore dries out very quickly. Lb. 15c

GOLDEN BEAUTY. (100 Days.) The ears are of perfect shape, with from ten to fourteen straight rows of bright golden yellow grains, remarkable in size and filled out completely to the extreme end of the cob. The richness of color and fine quality of grain make it vastly superior for grinding into meal. The grains are not of a hard, flinty nature, neither are they soft as to be greatly shriveled. The ears are easily shelled, although the kernels are firm on the ear and in every respect as perfect a type as could possibly be had. Golden Beauty matures in 100 to 110 days from planting and surpasses all in size and beauty of grain. Lb. 15c

REID'S YELLOW DENT. (100 Days.) Ears medium size, remarkably uniform in size and of a slight yellow color with a deep grain and small red cob. Best for shredding, as it shatters least of any. A sure cropper and a very reliable variety in all respects.....Lb. 15c



KANSAS SUNFLOWER

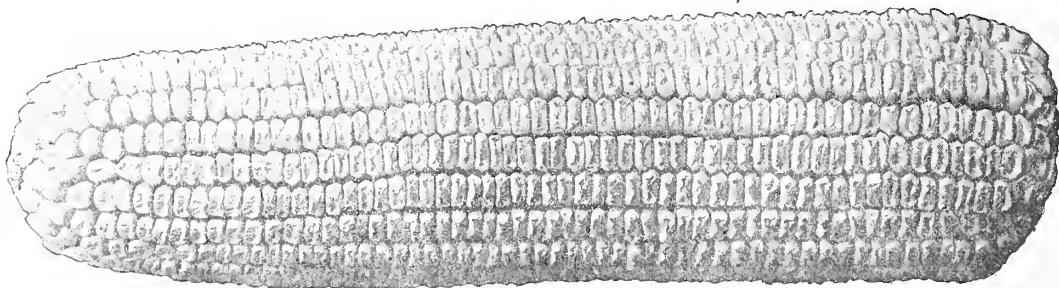
Best and most popular medium corn. The Pride of Kansas. This is the largest medium yellow corn we know of, ears averaging 1 foot in length and about 2 inches in diameter, weighing one pound and upwards. The ears are very uniform in size and shape, and of a fine golden color. It matures 100 to 105 days, and looks as pretty as the Golden Beauty Corn. Stalks grow about eight feet in height, and are very leafy and furnish large quantities of fodder. We have grown it for several years and find it to be a heavy yielder, highly recommended to anybody who wants a large medium Yellow Corn.....Lb. 15c

FOR PRICES OF

RN BY THE BUSHEL PLEASE SEE OUR PINK LIST

SEED CORN—Continued

WHITE VARIETIES OF TESTED SEED CORN

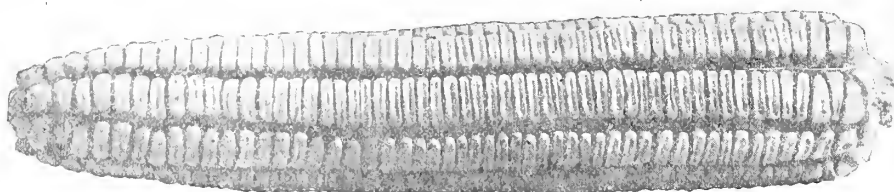


IOWA SILVER MINE. (90 days.) The stalk grows to a height of 7 or 8 feet, and set the ears about three and a half to four feet from the ground. The ears measure from ten to twelve inches in length. They are very uniform in size and shape, sixteen to twenty straight rows of deep, pure white kernels, on a small cob. It is the heaviest yielder we know, having yielded over 100 bushels to the acre. Seventy pounds of ears will make sixty-two pounds of corn. It is entirely distinct and will give satisfaction.Lb. 15c

BOONE COUNTY WHITE. (100 days.) Medium late, and in our opinion the best white corn for bottom lands and good soil. The ears are of large size, well proportioned, well rounded at butt and tip. The up to date type has a deep narrow grain giving the largest possible amount of corn to the cob. This variety yielded well even in the past dry season and we cannot recommend it too highly.Lb. 15c

DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE. (100 days.) This is a heavy yielding variety of large white corn. It has proved to be an excellent variety to withstand dry weather and has made fine crops in Kansas and Oklahoma when other varieties made almost nothing. This is due to the very heavy and extensive root system.

The ears are from 8 to 12 inches long and have from 16 to 20 rows of deep kernels set on a medium size cob. It will yield as well as any variety on old, poor or hill land and yet there is no variety grown that will yield more corn on rich, strong land.Lb. 15c



HICKORY KING. (110 days.) This is an entirely distinct variety amongst the white corn, combining the largest grain with the smallest cob. A single grain will completely cover the cob of an ear broken in half. It is a great yielder, giving more shelled corn to the acre bulk of ears than any other variety. It is satisfied with any kind of soil, and will produce good strong stalks, bearing two, and occasionally three good ears. A good drouth resister. We recommend it very highly.Lb. 15c

BRAZILIAN OR STOOING FLOUR CORN

This corn, as the name indicates, is inclined to stool, and one grain will produce in many instances more than one stalk. Each stalk bears two or three ears five to seven inches in circumference, nine to twelve inches in length and beautifully white. It produces an abundance of fodder, and is the best variety for ensilage. It yields 30 to 50 bushels of corn per acre, and the ears are fine for roasting although not sweet. It does not require a very rich soil and therefore the best variety for poor soils. The kernel contains more starch than any other corn, and ground and bolted by the same process as wheat, gives a fine flour that will make bread, biscuits, etc., the same as the wheat flour. Plant two kernels in a hill and cultivate the same as other corn. Three pounds will plant one acre.Lb. 15c

RED CORN

BLOODY BUTCHER. (100 days.) This corn resists the drought better than any other variety. Ears long and of perfect shape. Grain deep red, having sometimes a yellow tip. Type is not entirely fixed.Lb. 15c

ODD VARIETIES

SQUAW CORN. (90 Days.) Blue and White (Semi-flint). This variety grows very dwarf and is one of the very best for resisting drought. It is early and is very popular in sections deficient in rainfall. The ears are rather small and the kernels are blue, white, and blue and white. Its ability to resist drought together with its earliness makes Squaw Corn an excellent variety for Western Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.Per lb. 15c

CALICO. (100 Days.) The Old-Fashioned Red, White and Yellow. This peculiarly colored corn was obtained by breeding together strong, vigorous red, white and yellow types producing a kernel showing stripes of the three colors. Ears are large, grains deep and cob small. Very rich in protein and a good feed for stock.Per lb. 15c

FOR PRICES OF SEED CORN BY THE BUSHEL PLEASE SEE OUR PINK LIST

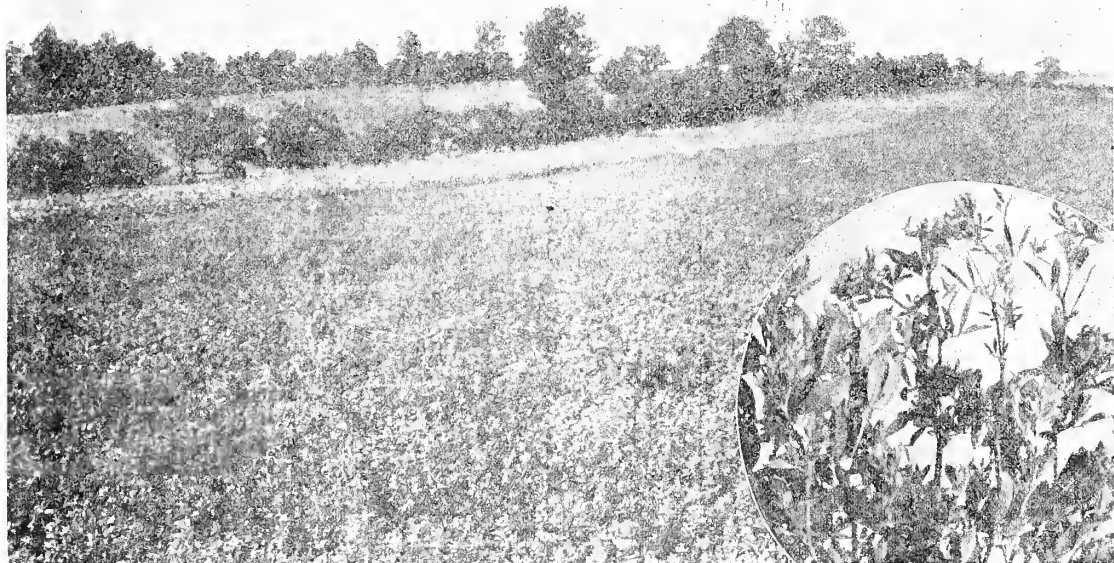
CLOVERS AND GRASSES

Klee-und-Grass Saaten

Troboles y Gramineas

We print a pink list giving quantity prices of field seeds. We will send this gladly upon request. All prices are subject to market fluctuations. Our prices include sacks, but do not include freight or express charges, which must be paid by customers.

POSTAGE—On small lots please add 5c per lb. postage. On larger quantities add regular parcel post charges.



WHITE FLOWERED SWEET CLOVER

(Melilotus Alba)

Plant Sweet Clover and Utilize the Waste Places

Every farm has some patches of land which are too poor to grow Alfalfa, Corn, Wheat or other crops. Sow Sweet Clover on these patches and you will not only get a good crop of hay or pasture but will also improve the soil so that in a short time it will be good enough for other crops.

Sweet Clover had been considered a weed for a great many years but now it has found its place in agriculture and has become a very valuable crop. Its most valuable feature is its ability to grow and thrive on the poorest and most barren soil. You see it growing on rocky hillsides, along the roads, and in other places where the conditions are most unfavorable.

It makes good hay and good pasture, although cattle do not always take to it at first. It will stand a great deal of drought and also will grow in moist soils.

It has been somewhat difficult to get a good stand of Sweet Clover. This difficulty can be overcome by sowing the seed on a thoroughly compacted seed bed with just enough loose soil to cover the seed, and by sowing scarified seed. Sweet Clover seed has a very hard seed coat and unless the seed is scarified much of it will lay in the ground a very long time before sprouting.

It can be sown either in the spring or in the fall and it takes about twenty pounds of hulled seed to the acre. Price.....Lb. 30c

BIENNIAL YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER

The Yellow Blossom is preferred by many growers because it is somewhat earlier, more leafy and has finer stems. The seed is a little smaller and therefore not quite so much is needed per acre. In buying Yellow Blossom be sure that you get the Biennial Yellow as there is also an Annual Yellow which is worthless. Price.....Lb. 30c

Inoculate Sweet Clover with Nitragin.

FOR PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS SEE OUR PINK LIST. MAILED FREE ANY TIME

CLOVERS

GIVE YOUR LAND A REST

On account of the high prices that have been realized the past few years for wheat, corn, and other grains nearly every farmer has been growing the crops to the limit and has been neglecting crop rotation and soil preservation.

This has been perfectly proper as certainly the world was in dire need of wheat, corn and all grains. But now that we will soon be back to a pre-war basis it is high time to give a thought to the condition of your soil.

Sow more clover and build up your meadows. It is much easier to do this now than it will be to do it after your soil has become entirely exhausted.

QUALITY IN CLOVER SEED

It is of greatest importance that you know the quality of the clover seed which you sow. It takes an expert with a good magnifying glass to discover dodder and other vicious weed seeds in clover seed. A few cents saved in the price of the seed may cost you many dollars in getting rid of the weeds that may come to your farm with the cheap clover seed.

Have your seed analyzed by your experiment station or buy the best grade of some reliable dealer on whom you can depend. We are always pleased to send samples for your inspection and any seed we ship you is with the understanding that you must be satisfied with it on arrival. You take no chances in buying from us. If the seed does not look good to you, send it back.



RED CLOVER

ALSIKE CLOVER. (*Trifolium Hybridum*.) Alsike Clover is especially valuable for growing on wet or swampy land. If you have a piece of land that is too damp for Alfalfa or other clovers or grass sow a mixture of about four pounds of Alsike Clover and ten pounds of Red Top Grass Seed. This will make an excellent crop of hay.

Alsike Clover is very hardy, is perpetual, will withstand drought and will not winter kill. About six to ten pounds will sow an acre and as the seed is very fine it should be covered only slightly. For bottom lands needing drainage but not subject to overflow an excellent mixture is as follows: Four pounds of Red Clover, two pounds of Alsike Clover and ten pounds of Timothy. This quantity is for one acre.....Lb. 35c

BURR CLOVER. (*Medicago Maculata*.) Is used mainly in the Southern States and California. It is the season when other forage plants have become dried up by the summer heat. Stock of all kinds feeds upon the burrs, which contain a large portion of nutritious matter. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre in August, September or October. Per lb. 20c

ESPARSETTE OR GERMAN CLOVER. (*Onobrychis Sativa*.) Perennial, blooms in July. Same family as alfalfa, adapted to light chalky soils, stands gravel and barren regions deficient in rainfall. Shorter lived plant than alfalfa, but will last from 8 to 10 years, according to soil, by judicious top dressing of manure. It is excellent for cows, increasing flow and quality of milk. Would advise early and heavy seeding. Follow with roller. Sow seed 2 inches deep and from 30 to 40 pounds per acre.....Per lb. 25c

MAMMOTH SAPLING OR PEA VINE CLOVER. Being a rank grower makes it most valuable for fertilizing purposes. Foliage, flower and stem much darker than common Red Clover, ripens later than the latter, about the time Timothy, Red Top and other grasses ripen, making thereby a much better quality of hay, when mixed with them. Sow 12 to 15 pounds to the acre.....Per lb. 50c

RED CLOVER. (*Trifolium Pratensis*.) Red or Medium Clover has long been considered the most important of the clover family. It is valuable both as a hay crop and a pasture crop and is also beneficial to the soil. It is a well known fact that grain crops will yield more when they follow clover. It is very valuable for enriching wornout soils but the trouble is that the soil is generally too much exhausted before the clover is sown. The better plan is to rotate your crops with clover so that the soil will not become too badly run down.

The common mixture both for hay and pasture is eight pounds of Clover and ten pounds of Timothy per acre. To get the best hay Red Clover should be cut when just past the blooming stage, but in consideration of a second crop it is often necessary to cut the first crop a little sooner.

The selection of the seed is of greatest importance. Buckhorn is found in nearly all clover seed and is to be avoided whenever possible. Our Columbine Grade is especially selected for purity and can be depended upon.

Red Clover will grow on any good corn land and when sown by itself the soil should be put in first-class condition. It can be sown either in the spring or in the fall, but as it is not drought resistant in the early stages the moisture should be conserved as much as possible. It is generally sown broadcast at the rate of 12 to 15 lbs. to the acre....Per lb. 50c

WHITE CLOVER. (*Trifolium Repens*.) White Clover is excellent for pasture and is especially valuable for mixing with Kentucky Blue Grass both for lawns and pasture. A few pounds of White Clover should be in all permanent grass seed mixtures as it helps fill up the bare spots and is very nutritious. White Clover will disappear at the approach of very hot weather but will come back again with rains or seasonable weather. It is very hardy and is a perennial. Sow five to eight pounds per acre.....Per lb. 60c

CRIMSON CLOVER. (*Trifolium Incarnatum*.) An annual variety in common use in Italy and southern France for feeding green. Also largely grown in this country in Virginia. A good portion is now being used in Texas and adjoining States. Two to four weeks earlier than the Red Clover, and for that reason being more desirable. Immense yield of fodder. Commences to grow at once after cutting and continues to do so until after frost. Height 1 foot; roots nearly black, and blossoms long and of deep carmine color. Makes good hay. Sow in the fall in southern country. Sow 15 pounds to the acre.....Per lb. 25c

JAPAN CLOVER. (*Lespedeza Striata*.) Low, perennial, spreading habit. Stands excessive drought well; flourishes on poorest soil in Southern States. Sow 15 pounds per acre. It makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. It is also valuable for turning under as green manure. Sow in spring broadcast at the rate of 30 pounds per acre.....Per lb. 45c

CLOVERS AND GRASSES—Continued

BERMUDA GRASS

(Cynodon Dactylon)

Bermuda Grass, on account of it's wonderful ability to withstand dry weather, is being planted more and more in Oklahoma and the dry sections of other Western States. Kentucky Blue Grass makes the most beautiful lawns in the world but this grass requires abundant water and a great deal of care.

Bermuda Grass will remain green all summer with practically no rain or watering. A lawn of Bermuda Grass here in Lawrence remained bright green all during the drought of 1916 without any watering. It makes a beautiful lawn of a light green color and when once established requires no care except cutting. It will stand any amount of tramping and makes a very heavy, dense mat.

Part of the lawn of the Capitol Building at Topeka is planted to Bermuda Grass. The Kansas Farmer writes of this as follows:

"Mention has several times been made in Kansas Farmer of the Bermuda planted in the lawn of the State Capitol here in Topeka. The planting was done a year ago last spring. Apparently a considerable number of the plants were killed last winter. However, the grass came on this spring and at this writing (September after the extremely hot and dry summer of 1913), the plots are thickly covered. These are the only green plots in the four blocks composing the State House lawn. The Bermuda has not been watered. The remarkable manner in which the Bermuda thickened after having suffered much from the rigors of last winter and the manner in which it has kept green demonstrated to us the possibilities of practical value of Bermuda grass for this section of the State."

Bermuda grass can be started by sowing the seed at the rate of from 3 to 5 pounds per acre or by setting out the roots. Neither should be done until the soil is warm. The roots should be set about 18 inches apart and then watered frequently for about six weeks. After they get a good start they require no artificial watering.

It is a valuable grass to grow over and bind the most arid soil. It is valuable for pasture and also as hay crop. Price of seed.....50c per lb. Roots 2 bu. sack \$2.00

ORCHARD GRASS. (Dactylis Glomerata.) No farmer should be without a small field of Orchard Grass as in many respects it is superior to all other grasses. It stands the drought, grows well in the shade, does well in wet or poor ground and is splendid to prevent worn out fields from washing. This grass furnishes excellent pasture three weeks before any other and after close grazing ten days' rest is sufficient for another growth. Cows fed on this will produce more and richer milk than on blue grass. It makes a very heavy sod and when well set remains for many years. It is especially adapted for winter grazing, as it remains green all season. It is well suited to sow mixed with alfalfa; an average of 12 lbs. orchard grass, 6 to 8 lbs. alfalfa seeds. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre.....Lb. 35c



BROMUS INERMIS OR HUN-GARIAN BROME GRASS. A Wonderful Drought Resister. A Grass for the Stock Raiser. All Cattle Like it. This pre-eminent drought-resisting grass stands at the head of all, and is destined to lead as the most satisfactory and valuable forage grass in all localities where arid soils demand a plant with ability to stand the drought. Stands intense cold equally as well. May be sown in autumn with winter wheat, or early spring. In Southern States sow in February or March, preparing lands as for other grasses. Blooms in North in June, and earlier in Southern States.

Its nature is to stool out, and thus does its best until the second season. It seldom produces seed the first year. Aside from Alfalfa no grass has fulfilled the promise to the Western farmer better than Bromus Inermis. It meets drought as well as wet and cold, and for Kansas we know of no grass to equal it. Many of our large ranchers are planting it extensively.

For hog pasture a mixture of Bromus Inermis and alfalfa, where the latter succeeds well, is recommended by Prof. Ten Eycke of the Kansas State Agricultural College Experiment Station, and he also suggests for large pastures for cattle a mixture of the following per acre: Bromus Inermis, 10 lbs.; Orchard Grass, 8 lbs.; Meadow Fescue, 8 lbs.; Red Clover, 1 or 2 lbs. added to the mixture. For worn out pastures he advises a disc early in the spring, following with a harrow and sow Bromus Inermis on the land, putting most on places where native grasses are most killed out.....Per lb. 30c

chard Grass, 8 lbs.; Meadow Fescue, 8 lbs.; Red Clover, 1 or 2 lbs. added to the mixture. For worn out pastures he advises a disc early in the spring, following with a harrow and sow Bromus Inermis on the land, putting most on places where native grasses are most killed out.....Per lb. 30c

GRASSES—Continued



There is nothing that will improve the appearance of your home so much as a well kept lawn with a flower bed or two and a liberal planting of shrubs along the borders. To have a good lawn it is necessary that you get your soil in fine condition, that you sow a sufficient quantity of good seed, and that you take care of the grass after you have a stand.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

This has long been the standard grass in America for both lawns and pastures. There are a good many grass seed mixtures on the market but the base of all the good ones is Kentucky Blue Grass. Nine parts of Kentucky Blue Grass and one part of White Clover make a very good mixture for lawns. Very few people sow Blue Grass thick enough. For lawns one pound should be sown for every 150 square feet or for every plot 10 by 15 feet.

Kentucky Blue Grass thrives best on limestone soil and although somewhat slow in starting it is permanent when once established. When sowing for pastures from 25 to 30 pounds should be sown per acre. Price.....Lb. 30c

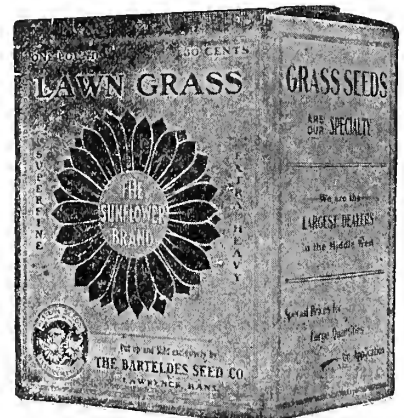
For Good Results Quick Sow Barteldes' "Sunflower Brand" Lawn Mixture

We consider this mixture better than straight Blue Grass. It is made up principally of Kentucky Blue, White Clover, and some other grasses that will grow rapidly and make a good showing immediately. These coarser grasses will also protect the Blue Grass and let it get a good start.

The Kentucky Blue Grass and White Clover will eventually drive out the other grasses and make a fine lawn. This Sunflower Lawn Grass is made just as good as we know how to make it and we have had forty years' experience with grass seeds.

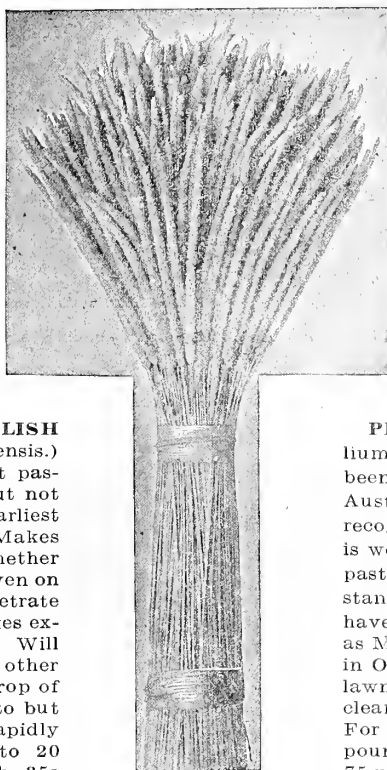
Full directions as to "How to Make and Care for a Lawn" on each package. Sow 1 pound to 150 square feet.

Put up in neat two colored cartons and in bulk. 1 pound carton, postpaid, 35c; in bulk, not prepaid, 1 pound 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.80.



GRASSES—Continued

TIMOTHY. (Phleum Pratense.) As a crop of hay Timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other kind of grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses; yields more nutritious matter than any other forage plant or grass. Being an early grass it is well adapted to spring and summer grazing, too. Sow 10 to 12 pounds to the acre. It is commonly sown with Red Clover at the rate of ten pounds of Timothy and eight pounds of Clover to the acre.....Lb. 15c



JOHNSON GRASS. (Sorghum Halapense.) We find this grass winter kills in the Northern States. A perennial, a rapid grower with long cane-like roots; the leaf, stalk and pinnacle of this grass resembles those of sorghums. It is grown on any land where corn will grow. Ten pounds will sow an acre.....Lb. 50c

Cannot be sold in Kansas.

MEADOW FESCUE OR ENGLISH BLUE GRASS. (Festuca Pratensis.) Especially adapted for permanent pasture. Grows 2 to 3 feet high, but not in tufts like orchard grass. Earliest and most nutritious of grasses. Makes good hay; cattle thrive on it whether in dry or green state. Succeeds even on poor soils, and as the roots penetrate deeply from 12 to 15 inches, it takes extremely dry weather to affect it. Will stand more freezing than any other variety, and yields an abundant crop of seed. Heretofore has been sown to but a limited extent, but the area is rapidly increasing each year. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. per acre.....Lb. 35c

PERENNIAL ENGLISH RYE. (Lolium Perenne.) While this has long been highly esteemed in Europe and Australia, it has but recently been recognized by our Western ranchers. It is worthy of all the praise given. As a pasture grass it grows thick and withstands drought reasonably well. We have reports of its success as far south as Mexico City and in the far west, also in Old Mexico it is used extensively for lawns. Our new crop is carefully cleaned, and may be depended upon. For pasture sow in spring 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. For lawns 60 to 75 pounds to the acre.....Lb. 20c

GRASS SEED MIXTURES FOR PASTURES

As we are often asked for information as to making up mixtures for pasture, we give below some mixtures as suggested by competent authorities. No doubt one of these will be suited to your climatic and soil conditions.

Eastern Oklahoma	Western Oklahoma	Missouri	Rocky Lands of Southern Missouri
5 lbs...Ky. Blue Grass	4 lbs...Bermuda Grass	10 lbs...Ky. Blue Grass	10 lbs...Orchard Grass
2 lbs...Bermuda Grass	5 lbs...Brome Grass	6 lbs.....Timothy	8 lbs.....Timothy
4 lbs.....Timothy	2 lbs.....Timothy	4 lbs.....Red Clover	4 lbs.....Red Clover
6 lbs...Eng. Blue Grass	2 lbs...Orchard Grass	2 lbs...Alsike Clover	1 lb.....Alsike Clover
4 lbs.....Red Clover	5 lbs...Eng. Blue Grass	2 lbs...White Clover	
2 lbs...Alsike Clover	4 lbs.....Red Clover		
	2 lbs...Alsike Clover		

The above quantities are for one acre

ITALIAN RYE. (Lolium Italicum.) Surpasses the perennial rye grass in earliness and nutrition and rapid growth. Indispensable for alternating and only two years, and of no use for permanent pasture. Particular as to soil, a moist, tenacious, fertile and of medium consistency being considered the best. On such it is considered one of the best grasses cut green. Sow 30 to 40 pounds to the acre.....Per lb. 20c

TALL MEADOW OAT. (Avena Elatior.) The roots of this descend deeply into the sub-soil, enabling it to withstand a protracted drought, and it is green all seasons of the year. Its early growth in spring makes it equal to rye pasture. It grows quickly after mowing, giving a denser and more succulent aftermath than any of the present popular cultivated grasses. Sow broadcast 25 to 30 pounds of seed to the acre.....Per lb. 40c

RED TOP GRASS. This is especially valuable for sowing on sour or acid soils, swampy or meadow lands liable to overflow, and also on soils that are not rich enough for Timothy and other grasses or Clovers. Mixed with Alsike Clover it makes a fine crop of hay or excellent pasture. Red Top makes a very dense sod that will stand trampling and will continue to grow for a longer time during the year than almost any other grass.

On good soil it will grow two feet high, but it should be fed close, as when it grows up to seed cattle do not like it.

On land that is too wet for other crops sow ten pounds of Red Top and four pounds of Alsike Clover to the acre.

Fourteen pounds of solid seed should be sown per acre and it may be sown either in the spring or in the fall and with or without some small grain as a nurse crop.

To make the best quality of hay it should be cut when in full flower. It is more easily cured than any other grass.....Per lb. 20c

MILLETS

WHITE WONDER MILLET. See page 97.



FIELD OF GOLDEN MILLET. Courtesy of Kansas State Agricultural College

COMMON MILLET. It is an annual grass with juicy, tender and luxuriant leaves, much relished by all kinds of stock; makes good hay. Sow 25 to 40 pounds to the acre.....Lb. 10c

GOLDEN MILLET. An enormous yielder. It has produced 4 to 5 tons of hay to the acre, and from 70 to 80 bushels of seed. It is sown in the spring on newly broken prairie, and after harvesting it leaves the ground in the finest condition for wheat. Sow 25 to 40 pounds to the acre.....Lb. 10c

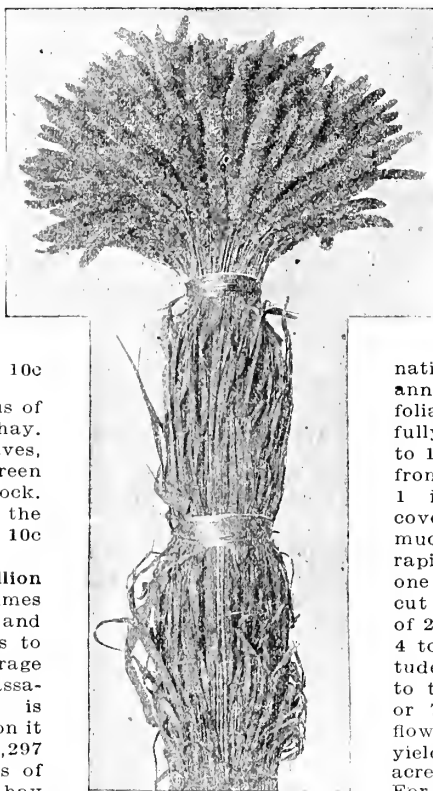
HUNGARIAN MILLET. It is of fine growth and makes excellent hay. It has numerous succulent leaves, which furnishes abundance of green fodder, taken by all kinds of stock. Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre.....Lb. 10c

JAPANESE MILLET or "Billion Dollar Grass," as it is sometimes called, is of recent introduction, and great claims are made for it as to productiveness and value as a forage plant. Prof. Brooks, of the Massachusetts Experiment Station, is quoted as saying: "At our station it produces 60 bushels of seed, 11,297 pounds of straw, 36,000 pounds of green fodder, 12,000 pounds of hay per acre, being superior to good corn fodder in feeding for milk, and in combination with the soja bean makes a very superior ensilage." Recommended highly for feeding dairy cattle, young stock and sheep, being very rich in nutritious elements. If sown in the latter part of April will be ready to cut for hay by the middle of July. Attains a height from 5 to 7½ feet according to season.

In drills plant 10 to 12 pounds per acre, broadcast 15 pounds per acre.....Lb. 10c

Put a top dressing of our fertilizer on your pasture. The result will surprise you.

Seeds go at parcel post rates. Allow 5c per lb. for small lots and regular parcel post charges for larger quantities.



MANITOBA OR HOG MILLET. The seed is very rich and thus especially valuable as a hog food. A very much prized peculiarity of this millet is that the seed ripens while the stem is yet green, thus if cut promptly can be threshed for the seed, while the hay, after being threshed, will make excellent fodder. Sow same as other millet.....Lb. 10c

PEARL MILLET OR PENCILLARIA. Immensely productive, 25 tons per acre. A native of Central America. It is an annual plant having long, broad foliage, and if allowed to develop fully will attain a height of from 10 to 12 feet, and bear numerous heads from 19 to 20 inches in length and 1 inch in diameter, completely covered with thousands of seeds, much relished by poultry. It is of rapid growth, throwing out from one plant numerous suckers, and if cut as soon as it reaches the height of 2 or 3 feet, it can be mowed from 4 to 6 times, according to the latitude, and yields several tons of hay to the acre. If allowed to grow 6 or 7 feet high, and cut when the flower heads begin to develop, it will yield the heaviest fodder crop per acre of any plant now in civilization. For feeding it is equal to any fodder, and is relished either green or dry, by all kinds of stock.....Lb. 30c

SIBERIAN OR RUSSIAN MILLET. It is claimed to be the most wonderfully productive and satisfactory forage plant, possessing in a superior degree all of the essential merits of any of the older sorts—exceeding them by far—besides many other points of excellence that distinguishes it and render it a most valuable addition to the list of forages. If the claims are well founded it is destined to take front rank, if not to lead all the rest.....Lb. 10c



WHITE WONDER MILLET

The seed of this wonderful millet was brought to this country by a Russian soldier who served in the Russo-Japanese war. He recognized the many desirable qualities of this millet and brought a little of the seed to this country.

It has been raised in western Kansas for several years but until now the local demand has taken about all that was raised. We grew it in sufficient quantities this past season to enable us to offer it to all our customers.

The most striking feature of White Wonder Millet is the size of the heads. The heads will run from eight up to eighteen inches in length. The picture of the head shown on this page is exactly natural size. This head measured twelve inches.

On account of these large and heavy heads the yield is very heavy, and some growers state that it will outyield other millets three to one.

Another very desirable feature is its earliness. White Wonder Millet is earlier than German Millet and almost as early as Siberian Millet. The foliage is very heavy and the leaves broad, resembling those of corn. It produces an immense amount of excellent fodder which cures very readily.

On account of the earliness, the immense yield of both grain and fodder, and the very vigorous growth which leaves the ground clean, White Wonder Millet will be in big demand.

PRICE, POSTPAID, 15c PER POUND; NOT POSTPAID, 10 LBS. FOR 90 CENTS. FOR PRICES OF LARGER QUANTITIES PLEASE SEE PINK LIST.

FORAGE PLANTS

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Dwarf Essex Rape has long been the main standby of the English farmer in raising choice mutton and it should be more generally planted in this country.

In the northern states it can be used as an all season crop, but in the middle and southern states it is used to best advantage for late summer and fall planting.

It makes excellent pasture for hogs, sheep and cattle. It is especially valuable for feeding young lambs at weaning time. Hogs do not bloat on it but care should be taken in turning sheep and cattle on to it. It is a good plan to give them a full feed of grain before letting them into the rape.

Rape will endure severe cold weather and will last a long time after the ordinary pasture grasses succumb to frost. It is a rank grower and will stand heavy manuring and high cultivation. Poultry men will do well to sow a small patch for their chickens. An excellent plan is to sow it on wheat stubble for fall pasture.

Dwarf Essex Rape may be sown either broadcast or in rows. Drilling in rows has many advantages as cultivation increases the yield, conserves the moisture and keeps down the weeds. There is also less waste in pasturing as the animals are inclined to follow the rows and not tramp on the plants.

In sowing small pastures the ordinary garden drill is very satisfactory and for large fields a grain drill with some of the feed hoppers closed up may be used. If sown in drills it takes from three to five pounds and if broadcast from five to ten pounds to the acre. Try some dwarf Essex Rape in the fall. You will find it very profitable. Lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.40

TEOSINTE. Recommended as the most prolific forage plant yet introduced. The stalks containing much saccharine matter, are very nutritious. It can be cut several times during the season, yielding enormously. One seed will sometimes produce 20 to 60 stalks or shoots, and the warmer the climate the better it yields. Should not be planted until the soil is perfectly warm in the spring. Requires about 4 pounds of seed to the acre. Plant in drills about three feet apart and two or three seeds every 12 inches in drill. Lb. \$1.00

BROOM CORN

The growing of Broom Corn has been very profitable the last few years. It can be grown in almost every part of the U. S. as it requires only about three months of good growing weather and any good corn soil will grow broom corn. The light sandy soils produce the finer and tougher brush.

Broom corn should not be planted as early as corn, as cold soil will cause the seed to rot in the ground. In Oklahoma, Missouri and Kansas it is commonly planted in May, and in Illinois from the middle of May to the middle of June.

Planting is done in drills from three and one-fourth to three and one-half feet apart for standard varieties and three feet for dwarf varieties. The plants should be from two to three feet apart in the row. Extreme care should be taken to get the seed planted properly. Cultivation should be commenced early and repeated frequently to keep the weeds from getting ahead of the slow growing young plants.

Broom Corn should be harvested when in bloom, as this gives brush of the desirable green color. In Oklahoma the dwarf broom corn is harvested by going through the field several times and pulling the ripened each time. Tall or standard broom corn is harvested by a method called tabling.

The various processes of cutting, hauling, threshing, drying and preparing the brush for market require considerable knowledge and experience. A person therefore should grow broom corn on a rather small scale at first or else get full information on the handling of this crop.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN. This Broom Corn grows about 8 to 10 feet high, stands up well, and is entirely free from crooked brush. The fiber is long and fine. Its great value is that it will not get red in the field before it is cut, but is strictly a green variety of brush commanding high price.

THE OKLAHOMA DWARF BROOM CORN. Originated in Oklahoma. Most valuable strain grows here and in the Southwest. Quite distinct from all others in earliness. Of robust habit and extreme productiveness; brush long and well fibered, and is a drought resister. On new breaking it does splendidly, leaving the ground in prime order for fall wheat crop, only slight disking needed to prepare for seeding. Averages five feet in height, making it convenient for pulling brush. It is a great yielder; one of our Oklahoma growers reports several fields yielding 1 to 3 tons fine long brush; seeds may be left to ripen on brush without injury to latter, removing danger of heating from immature seed bins. Stalks make excellent fodder if cut at once after brush is pulled.

Seeds go at parcel post rates. Allow 5c per lb. for small lots and regular parcel post charges for larger quantities.

SACCHARINE SORGHUMS



FIELD OF ORANGE CANE—COURTESY OF KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The different kinds of cane or sorghum are planted very extensively for making syrup and also for fodder. The fact that cane will make a crop with very little attention leads many farmers to neglect it. The proper preparation of the soil and proper cultivation will pay with cane the same as with other crops. For best yields there must be a firm seed bed obtained by plowing the land early in the fall and harrowing or disking to keep down the weeds until seeding time. Such preparation allows whatever vegetation there may be in the soil to decay and leaves it in best tillable condition.

Cane should be planted soon after corn when the soil is thoroughly warm. In planting for syrup production, sorghum should be planted in rows from 3 to 3½ feet apart. Seeding should be done so that the plants stand from 4 to 6 inches apart in the row and to do this requires from 2 to 4 lbs. of seed to the acre. Cane is often not cultivated but careful cultivation will increase the yield to a considerable extent.

When harvesting for syrup making the best stage for cutting is just before the hardening of the seed. Earlier than this the cane is too green and the syrup will have an unripe taste. If cut when the seed is too hard the juice is said to be difficult to clarify and the flavor of the syrup is not good.

For fodder or forage cane is planted broadcast or in rows. Drilling in rows is generally recommended. The amount of the seed planted should be governed by the amount of moisture in the soil at planting time and the rainfall during the growing season. A forage crop is not expected to produce much grain and the stalks should stand thick enough on the ground to produce fine—not coarse—fodder. At the same time, it must be remembered that a certain amount of moisture will care for only a certain number of plants.

Too thick planting has resulted in more disappointments in yields of forage than any other cause. Thousands and thousands of acres of cane and kaffir literally burn up every year because there are two or three times as many stalks on the ground as the moisture could support. Drilling of a bushel or more of cane or kaffir in eastern Kansas is disastrous for every year except the unusually wet one. The seeding of one and a half to two bushels on the uplands of eastern Kansas will generally result in a poor yield.

Since no man can tell what the weather will be, it is a good plan to guard against dry weather by not planting too heavily.

TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE OR GOOSENECK SORGHUM

This variety makes the most and the best quality of syrup. Growers who have used it for that purpose are enthusiastic about it. The stock is not entirely pure and both Goosenecked and straightnecked plants appear in the same fields.

EARLY AMBER CANE. This popular and well known variety is the earliest and makes the finest quality of amber syrup and sugar. Succeeds well from Texas to Minnesota.

ORANGE CANE. A well known variety adapted to the Southwest. It is from 8 to 10 days later than the Early Amber.

RED TOP CANE. Planted very extensively in the Southwest. Smaller than the other varieties, but makes a large amount of fodder.

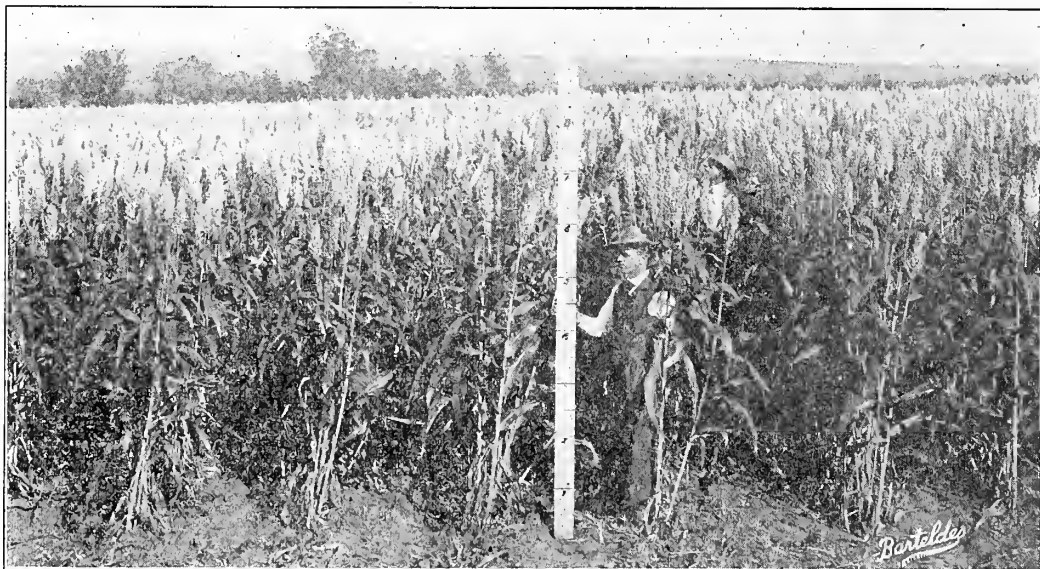
FORAGE OR FODDER CANE. Cane seed is now grown to a considerable extent for stock feeding. It yields heavily. It can be raised anywhere, and is sown extensively in dry regions where grasses do not do well. Because of its sweetness it is greatly relished by cattle and horses and sheep. For forage sow 50 lbs. to the acre. Ask for Market prices.

FREED CANE. This is intermediate between grain and sweet sorghums. It resembles amber sorghum in appearance of stems, leaves and heads but differs from it in that the stems are not as juicy and only slightly sweet. Unlike the sweet sorghums, the seeds do not contain tannin, and hence are good feed for stock. The seeds are plumper and somewhat more flattened than those of the amber varieties, but not so long. They have a chalky white color. The seed hulls are yellowish white and nearly enclose the seed.

Freed sorghum matures in from 70 to 90 days. It is well adapted for short seasons and for late planting. It is a dependable grain sorghum in the extreme western part of Kansas. In central Kansas this variety can be planted the middle of July and still mature seed before frost if growing conditions are favorable.

NON-SACCHARINE SORGHUMS

THEY STAND DRY WEATHER



FIELD OF WHITE KAFFIR CORN—COURTESY OF KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Farmers of the west and middle west, where the annual rainfall is below thirty inches, should plant more Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Feterita and less corn.

Many farmers of the middle west plant corn year after year, always failing, but always hoping that the next year will be the good corn year. If these farmers had planted a good acreage of Kaffir Corn or Milo Maize, they would have raised a good crop of grain and fodder in nearly every one of these years.

There are two reasons why many farmers stick to corn; first, they do not understand the growing, harvesting or feeding value of Kaffir Corn, and, second, they are afraid they will not find a ready market for the grain. To these we wish to say that the growing and harvesting of Kaffir Corn is simple. The feeding value is almost as high as of corn, and it is now handled by practically all grain dealers.

The records of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture on the value per acre of corn, kaffir, and milo, for the years from 1901 to 1913 present the best argument for the more extensive planting of Kaffir and Milo.

Value per Acre			
Year	Corn	Kaffir	Milo
1901.....	\$ 3.21	\$10.32	\$ 7.52
1902.....	11.20	12.69	9.61
1903.....	8.74	9.30	8.83
1904.....	7.81	9.73	10.25
1905.....	10.10	9.94	9.29
1906.....	9.89	9.19	8.32
1907.....	9.26	11.12	10.62
1908.....	11.70	10.88	9.32
1909.....	10.77	11.24	9.35
1910.....	8.89	12.92	10.26
1911.....	7.68	15.73	10.37
1912.....	12.13	13.81	12.53
1913.....	2.01	8.78	5.12
Average.....	8.76	11.41	9.24

It is interesting to note that in 1913—a dry year—there were 6,655,023 acres of corn yielding a crop valued at \$13,378,475, while in the same year 1,403,731 acres of Kaffir Corn—less than one-fourth as many acres as corn—yielded a crop valued at \$12,324,131. In 1911 Kaffir Corn was worth \$15.73 per acre, which is \$3.60 more than the best corn yield.

These figures are of the Kansas crop but the same conditions are no doubt true in other western states. There are many rules as to the planting of Corn, Milo and Kaffir. Mr. Cottrell, an authority on western conditions, suggests for Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas as follows:

"Every farmer in eastern Kansas and eastern Oklahoma should grow some Kaffir. On the river bottoms, at least one-fourth of the acreage on each farm that is planted to corn should be planted to Kaffir. On the uplands Kaffir will outyield corn every year in both bushels and feed value.

In central Kansas and central Oklahoma all uplands usually planted to corn, should be planted to Kaffir. It will produce a good yield of grain every year and in average years a large yield. On the uplands Kaffir will produce from 50 to 100 per cent more feed value than corn. A small acreage on every bottom farm should be planted to Kaffir each year to guarantee feed for the teams and livestock in dry years. In western Kansas, western Oklahoma, and the Panhandle, all lands used for producing grain feed should be planted to either Kaffir or Milo, depending on the spring moisture condition and average rainfall."

Mr. John Fields, Editor of the Oklahoma Farmer, has formulated a "Safe System," which every farmer in the west and southwest could very profitably adopt with modifications to fit local conditions:

"Corn should be planted only on lands which have yielded not less than twenty-five bushels of corn to the acre at least one year in the last five.

Every acre of rich, well drained bottom land, which does not overflow frequently, or for long periods of time, should be put to alfalfa as soon as possible.

The smooth, tillable uplands and prairies should never be planted to corn. They should instead be planted to Kaffir, Milo or some other variety of sorghum for a sure crop of grain for feed or sale and for filling silos and for providing rough feed; to peanuts and cow peas for feed, forage and soil improvement; and to cotton, wheat, oats and broom corn for cash crops wherever soil and climate are suitable."

KAFFIR CORN

A good seed bed for corn will prove a good seed bed for Kaffir. The field should be prepared with these objects in view: to store and conserve moisture, to permit of deep rooting by the plant, and to free the ground from weeds. The cultivation should be effective in conserving moisture and in preventing weeds from utilizing soil moisture needed by the crop.

The method of planting and the amount of seed used per acre depends on the use to be made of the crop.

When grown in rows for the maximum yield of both grain and fodder, 6 to 8 pounds to the acre in 3 ½ foot rows are desirable, although this quantity is frequently reduced to 3 or 4 pounds. Thin planting however produces coarse stalks which are not readily eaten by stock and a small number of large heads which yield less grain than the large number of small heads resulting from thicker seeding. When the crop is to be harvested by hand thin planting is desirable. For hay and pasture it should be much thicker—one-half to one bushel to the acre in rows or drills and one to two bushels in broadcast seeding.

Kaffir Corn is planted by listing, surface planting, and drilling and broadcasting.

In Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas the common method of planting kaffir is by listing. This plants the seed at the bottom of a furrow several inches below the level of the field. This furrow is filled by the first two cultivations. This puts the root system farther below the surface and the plants are said to be better able to resist drought. Listing also affords the young plants protection from the strong winds and blown sand.

Listing is not recommended where the growing season is short or where there may be much rain. Too much rain either fills the furrows with mud or water or forms a crust over the seed. In listing it is customary to use a planter with special sorghum plates.

In surface planting the ordinary corn planter with special sorghum plates may be used or enough of the holes in a grain drill may be stopped up to give the desired distance between the rows.

When the crop is desired for hay or pasture good results can be secured by sowing the seed with a grain drill with all holes open or by broadcasting.

When the crop has been listed, the first cultivation is usually given by running a harrow lengthwise of the rows. The young plants grow slowly at first so that frequent and shallow cultivation is necessary to keep the weeds in check. Harrowing the direction of the rows throws only a small quantity of earth into the lister furrows and does not cover the young plants. After the plants get above the general level of the field any ordinary cultivator can be used. While the plants are small and before the roots spread into the space between the rows one cultivation 3 ½ to 4 inches deep should be given. Later cultivation should be frequent and shallow to maintain an earth mulch to check evaporation.

When the crop is cut for fodder the grain should be fairly mature; if the heads only are removed they should be fully ripe. For hay the crop may be cut at any period of growth from the time the plant comes into bloom until the seed is in the hard dough stage. For silage it should be harvested when the grain is in the dough stage.

PINK KAFFIR CORN

(See page 8)

WHITE KAFFIR CORN

It makes a straight upright growth and has a strong stem with enormous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle, making excellent fodder, either green or dried, which is highly relished by cattle and horses. The heads form at the top of each stalk. For the grain sow in rows 3 feet apart, 3 to 5 pounds of seed to the acre. For fodder sow one-half to one bushel, either broadcast or in drills. Lb. 10c

RED KAFFIR CORN

This grows taller than the white; the stalks are more slender, but more juicy and leafy. The heads are long, slender, compact, and grow very erect; they measure from 8 to 15 inches. The seed is red, smaller than that of the white, and rather hard and brittle. It does well on poor land and yields well. It ripens a little earlier than the white variety. It is highly recommended by the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan. Lb. 10c

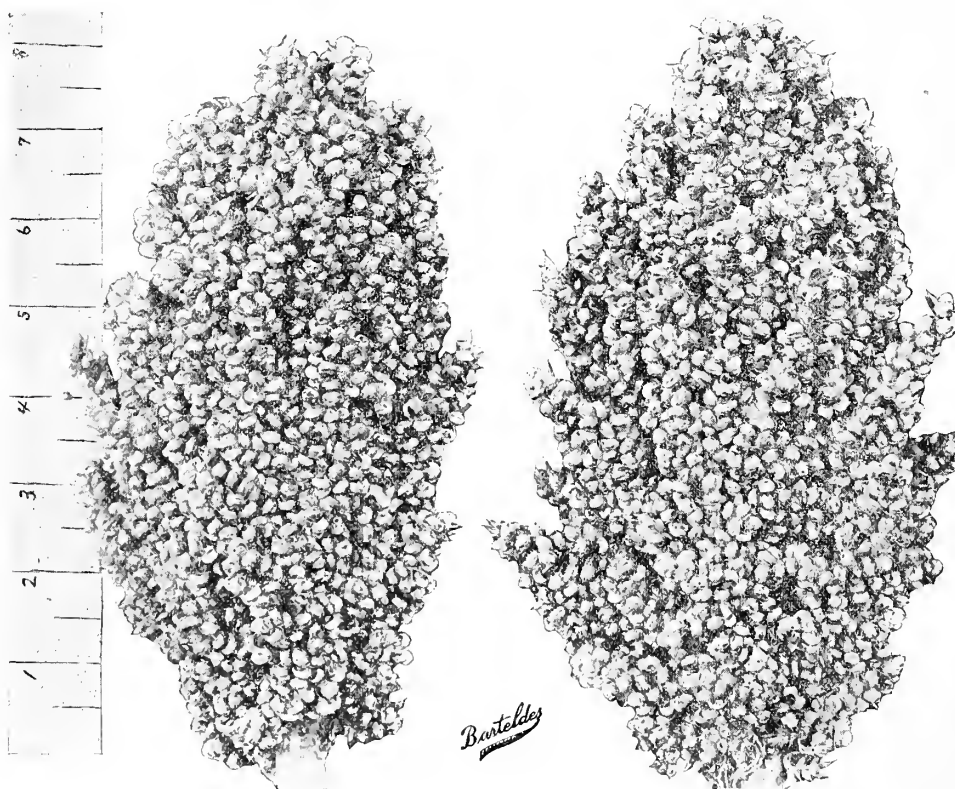
DWARF BLACK HULL WHITE KAFFIR CORN

There has been a constant demand the last few years for Dwarf Kaffir Corn. The value of the Dwarf Kaffir over the tall is apparent. In the first place the Dwarf Kaffir can be harvested with a grain header. By being able to harvest Kaffir in this manner a considerable saving in labor is effected. In the second place plants of dwarf stature expose less surface to the sun, and therefore can get along with less water. Price per pkt. 5c; per lb. 10c



WHITE KAFFIR
 Courtesy of Kansas State Agricultural College.

MILO MAIZE



All that we have written about planting more Kaffir and less corn applies to Milo also. Dwarf Straight Neck Milo resists drought as well or better than Kaffir and has the advantage of maturing quite a bit earlier.

In the western third of Kansas when the rainfall is less than 20 inches, Milo has been found to be more reliable than Kaffir. A farmer in northwestern Kansas in 1913 planted 200 acres of Milo which yielded 25 bushels to the acre and 320 acres of corn which yielded less than 5 bushels to the acre. He wrote that this proved to him that Milo was a better crop than corn for western Kansas.

Milo is planted, cultivated and handled like Kaffir but having a softer grain should be planted a little later.

When grown in rows the crop of Milo, and also Kaffir, is ordinarily harvested with a corn binder and put in large shocks to cure. It can later be threshed for grain or fed as fodder.

When the fodder is not desired the heads may be removed by hand with a knife or by a special header attached to the wagon box. When the crop is harvested in this way the heads should not be thrown in piles unless they are thoroughly dry as they heat quickly if at all damp or green.

DWARF STRAIGHT-NECK MILO

The Original Stock Seed was obtained from the U. S. Department of Agriculture and has been carefully selected and acclimated. It differs from the standard Milo Maize in being dwarfed, growing from 3 to 5 feet high according to the amount of rainfall, and it is straight-necked. The advantage of this straight-necked feature is apparent in gathering, feeding and cutting the heads.

This strain is earlier than Kaffir Corn and Standard Milo Maize. The yield is from 40 to 100 bushels per acre. This will stand great drought and for this reason is admirably adapted to dry land farming.

While our stock is especially selected for straight necks, owing to the constant tendency to revert to the crook-necked type, there will be a few crook-necked in the field. Lb. 10c

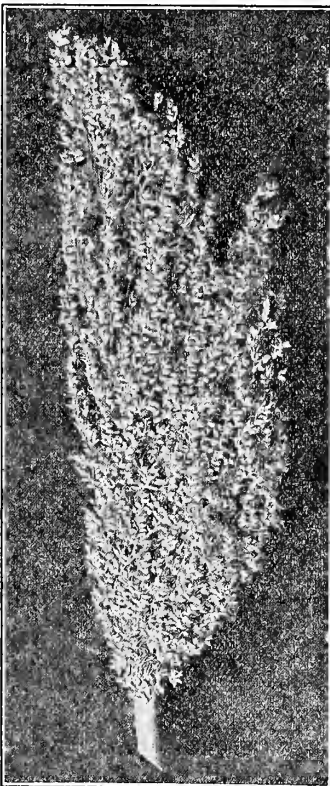
SEE PINK LIST FOR PRICES

SHALLU

This non-saccharine sorghum came originally from India, where it is extensively cultivated under the name of Shallu. It is frequently called California Rice Corn, California Wheat and Egyptian Wheat.

It came to us from California some five or six years ago. It is an excellent variety, but is not well known.

It grows quite tall and stools out from the root, a single grain producing from three to six stalks. The heads, as you will note from the photo, are quite large and have a lot of grain. The heads are similar to broom corn heads and are well filled with large, plump, round white seeds. It makes a lot of fodder and is quite drought-resistant.



SHALLU

It makes excellent feed for horses and cattle, and for chicken feed there is nothing better. It can be popped like Popcorn and pops out to a nice crisp kernel. When ground it makes excellent flour for pancakes.

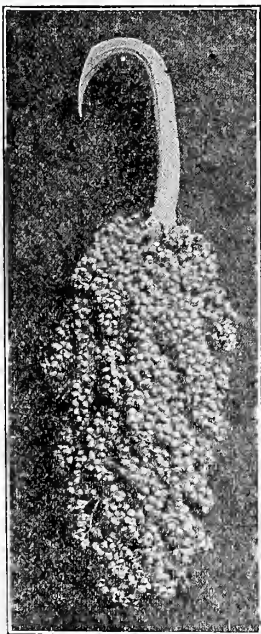
It makes good fodder but is more of a grain than a forage crop. It will form more seeds than any other variety of the sorghum family.

It should be sown in rows three feet apart, sowing 3 to 5 pounds per acre.

If sown for fodder only it can be sown broadcast at the rate of about 30 to 50 lbs. per acre. Every farmer should try some Shallu, and especially if he raises chickens.

Lb. 10c.

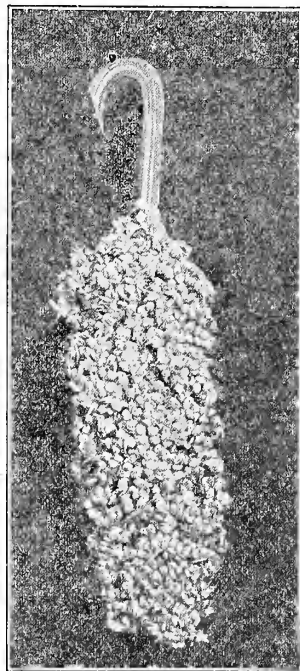
Postage 5c per pound extra.



MILO

JERUSALEM CORN. (White Durra.) It is pronounced the best and surest grain crop for dry countries and seasons, even better than Kaffir Corn, Dourrha and Milo Maize. It grows about five feet high, makes one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots. Have seen as high as eight heads on one plant. The grains are pure white, and nearly flat. Three pounds will plant one acre.....Lb. 10c

YELLOW MILO MAIZE. (Milo.) Growth is tall, 9 to 12 feet, stooling from the ground, like White Milo Maize, but not so much. It sends shoots also from the joints. Seed heads grow to great size, often weighing $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pound, sometimes a full pound, after ripening. On account of its branching habits this grain should be planted in rows 4 to 5 feet apart, and 2 to 3 feet in the drill, or 2 plants in a hill, 3 to 5 feet apart.....Lb. 10c



JERUSALEM CORN

BROWN DOURRHA. (Durra.) Similar to the Jerusalem Corn. Grain same size and shape, but of brown color instead of white, as the Jerusalem Corn. It withstands dry weather better than Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize, and is a sure cropper every year. Raised more for the grain than for the fodder. Yields immensely. Three or four pounds will plant an acre.....Lb. 10c

COW PEAS

Improve the Soil. Fine Fodder. Excellent Ensilage. Proof against Chinch Bugs.

Cow Peas belong to the same family as clover and taking the nitrogen from the air they have the same ability to improve the soil. The decaying roots and stems add to the soil and the whole vine can be plowed under for fertilizer.

Cow Peas have many uses. They make fairly good human food, they make good pasture, can be fed green, make fine hay, make excellent ensilage especially when grown with corn, and improve the soil at the same time.

Cow Peas are very easily planted and easily grown. They are tender, however, and should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm. For fertilizer, pasture, or hay crop they should be planted broadcast or better still drilled in with a grain drill planting about a bushel of seed to the acre. If they are being raised for seed they should be planted in rows about thirty-six inches apart and cultivated two or three times.

Cow Peas will grow on almost any soil and they are valuable for planting on thin land as they will make a good crop and also improve the soil.

Cow Peas are generally planted either broadcast or in drills by themselves and can be planted on wheat land after the wheat is taken off. Another common practice is to plant Cow Peas in between the rows of corn after the corn is laid by. It is rather difficult to cut the Peas and Corn when planted in this manner and the Cow Peas are therefore generally pastured off in the fall.

The very best forage or ensilage is obtained by planting corn and Cow Peas together in the row. This should be done at late corn planting time when the soil is good and warm. The corn should be about 12 to 14 inches apart in the row and the Cow Peas 4 to 6 inches. This can then be cut with a binder.

Chinch Bugs will not eat Cow Peas. They will starve to death in a field of it. The Whip-poor-will and the New Era are the common varieties and the New Era is especially recommended for Kansas.

We carry the following varieties:

NEW ERA	Lb. 10c
WHIP-POOR-WILL	Lb. 10c



SOY BEANS

SOY BEANS

The Soy Bean is a legume, and in nutritive value is equal to red clover. As a soil improver, it is excellent. This plant will grow on a wide variety of soils, but the richer the soil the larger the yield of forage. Prepare the soil the same as for corn. Drill the Soy Beans in, from three pecks to a bushel and a half of seed per acre, after corn planting time. The heavier seeding is where the crop is grown for hay or pasture. A common drill can be used with the oat feed opened, and enough of the holes stopped up to give the proper distance between rows.

Cultivate the Soy Beans with a weeder before they come up. When the rows are wide enough apart, use the cultivator. When the crop is grown for seed, several cultivations should be given.

Harvest Soy Beans intended for hay as soon as the pods begin to form; for silage, leave the plants come as near maturity as possible without dropping their leaves. Put in the silo with corn. When intended for seed, harvest before the beans are mature or they will shatter badly. Handle when the dew is on.

Use an ordinary mowing machine with a side delivery attachment except where intended for silage, when the self-binder makes the best implement, the bound bundles being easy to handle. For hay, handle as little as possible. Leave in the swath one or two days, then put in small cocks until cured. For threshing the seed, use ordinary threshing machine with blank concaves.

Soy Beans, as feed, takes the place of oil or gluten meal. Feeding them to milch cows, fattening hogs or cows, they have given astonishing results. If sown broadcast use one-half to one bushel per acre. We have the early Yellow, Late Mammoth; this last variety, however, hardly ever matures North, but is all right for the Southern States.

EARLY YELLOW SOY BEANS	Lb. 10c
LATE MAMMOTH SOY BEANS	Lb. 10c

FIELD BEANS

WHITE NAVY. The standard white beans of medium size. Plant in drills so as to cultivate with a horse, 25 to 30 pounds enough to sow an acre.....Lb. 20c
Get our prices on large quantities.

CASTOR BEANS. Are largely grown in our State, and have paid well the past few years. Will do well on any good corn land. One bushel plants fifteen acres.....Lb. 20c

FIELD PEAS

CULTURE. Field Peas deserve more general cultivation. They are equal to corn in fattening hogs and are ready for feed several weeks earlier. Can be sown advantageously with oats or will do well alone. As a land fertilizer they are very beneficial. For such the crop should be plowed under when they begin to bloom. They will grow on most any kind of land.

WHITE SEEDED GOLDEN VINE	Lb. 10c
GREEN SEEDED CANADA	Lb. 15c

Ask for market prices on large quantities.

Seeds go at parcel post rates. Allow 50 per lb. for small lots and regular parcel post charges for larger quantities.

FOR PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS SEE OUR PINK LIST. MAILED FREE ANY TIME

PEANUTS

Until recently it was thought that Peanuts could be raised only in the South, but they are now raised as far North as Iowa. In the last few years Peanuts have become very popular for dry land farming. They are classed with Dwarf Milo and Feterita in their ability to withstand dry weather, and made good returns in the dry summer of 1913.

The tops of the plants make good hay, and in the Southern States it brings a very good price. The yield, even in dry seasons, is from one-half to three-quarters of a ton of hay and from fifteen to sixty bushels of nuts per acre. The whole peanut plant makes nice feed for forcing cows to a high yield of milk and for rapidly fattening cattle and hogs, especially when combined with grain of Milo. A common method of harvesting is to let the hogs gather the nuts.

The Spanish Peanuts are generally planted when wanted for farm use. The nuts are small but they stand dry weather better.

Peanuts do best in light sandy loam. They should be planted in rows from 28 to 36 inches apart and from 9 to 16 inches apart in the row. They need not be shelled but should be soaked in warm water a day or so and then planted at once in warm soil. Planting should not be done until weather is good and warm. They should be cultivated and kept clean until they begin to peg or form pods. After that they should be left alone.

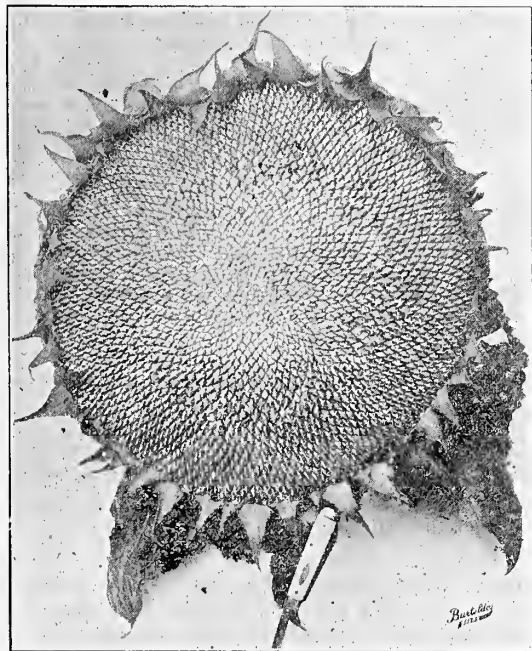
It takes from one peck to a peck and a half of shelled nuts and from a bushel to a bushel and a half in the shell to plant an acre.

WHITE JUMBO. This is the standard variety for roasting. The peanuts are three times as large as those of the ordinary Spanish peanut. The nuts proper grow in fine double-jointed hulls of beautiful white appearance, are from one-half to one inch in length, and of fine flavor. An excellent variety worthy of the highest recommendation.Lb. 20c

SPANISH. The earliest variety grown, pods are small, but remarkably well filled and solid, and the yield per acre is very large. Can be cultivated with the plow. Because of its early habit and easy cultivation it is the best variety to grow for fattening hogs.Lb. 20c

TENNESSEE RED PEANUTS. This is the best of all varieties adapted to the soil of Oklahoma and Texas. Pods contain four and five large nuts. Better yielder than any other variety. Pure seed of this variety is very scarce. We have only a limited amount to offer.Per lb. 25c

SUNFLOWER, MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. Single heads measure 15 to 20 inches in diameter, and contain an immense amount of seed, which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. For poultry it is the best egg-producing fruit known. It can be raised cheaper than corn, and is destined to be an article of great value. Every farmer should plant some of the seed in any waste piece of ground any time from early spring to the middle of July. Three pounds of seed will plant one acre. Lb. 20c



MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Every poultry yard should have a few rows of sunflowers.

SPRING VETCHES OR TARES. Similar in growth to Sand Vetch, but for spring planting only.Lb. 15c

HEMP SEED. This is a crop that deserves more attention. The seed can be marketed with us. The fiber is in demand in the Eastern markets. Lb. 15c

SAND VETCH

(Vicia Villosa.)

Sometimes called Hairy Vetch or Winter Vetch. This is one of the most valuable plants for forage and fertilizing purposes. It will succeed and make a good crop on poor, sandy soils and also a better crop on good land. It is perfectly hardy throughout the United States and remains green all winter. Vetch belongs to the same family as Alfalfa and Sweet Clover, and has the same ability to gather nitrogen from the air and store it in the root system. The roots are very extensive and add a good deal of valuable material to the soil. It thus improves the conditions and the productiveness of the land for the crops to follow.

It is an excellent catch crop, makes good hay, silage, and pasture. Vetch can be sown from July until November, and should be sown broadcast at the rate of about 30 lbs. per acre together with one bushel of either oats or rye. Vetch grows quite tall and needs the oats or rye for support. They then make a better growth, and are more easily harvested and cured. For a hay crop the Vetch should be cut just after the oats or rye has headed out. The yield of green fodder is immense. Lb. 25c

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. A well known vegetable produced from tubers like potatoes, which they resemble somewhat. Excellent food for stock. Do best in light rich soil, when an open exposure, but will resist any degree of cold incident to the United States. Planted like potatoes and as early as the ground will permit in May. Can remain in ground all winter as freezing does not hurt them. Yield up to 500 bushels per acre, Lb. 10c; bu. \$2.00.

Seeds go at parcel post rates. Allow 5c per lb. for small lots and regular parcel post charges for larger quantities.

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD SEEDS

SILVER HULLED BUCKWHEAT. An improved sort, much excelling the old common variety which it has about superseded with us. It blooms longer, matures sooner, and yields double the amount per acre. Husks thinner, corners less prominent and seeds of a beautiful light gray color. Flour made of this variety is pronounced better and more nutritious than others. Thirty to fifty pounds to an acre. Lb. 10c

CANARY SEED. As easily grown as wheat. Requires similar culture. 20 to 30 pounds to an acre. We are in the market for seed. Lb. 30c

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT. A new variety that has been raised here with good success. Early and very productive, with kernels twice the size of any other buckwheat, of a dark rich brown color and makes a superior flour. As it possesses a branching habit only half as much seed is required to plant an acre. Straw is very stiff and stands well up. Lb. 10c

FLAX SEED. Largely grown in this State for seed. Sow one-half to three-quarters bushel to the acre. Can furnish choice, re-cleaned seed any time at market price.

GRAINS

We give special attention to our grain, procuring them from reliable growers who select for seed. We then reclean the grain in our warehouses. We do not give prices in the catalog as these prices fluctuate with the market. We enclose our Pink List with the catalog and will be glad to send this list any time you ask for it

BARLEY

Sow 60 to 90 pounds per acre.

SIX-ROWED BARLEY. This barley succeeds best on lands more sandy and lighter than those adapted to wheat. It is sown in the spring, and can be grown farther North than any other grain. Sow from two to two and a half bushels per acre.

CHAMPION BEARDLESS BARLEY. A new beardless barley, earliest barley known, about ten days earlier than other kinds. A good yielder, six-rowed and strictly beardless. It can be handled as easy as oats. This barley is not strictly pure and has a few bearded heads in it.

WHITE HULLESS BARLEY. This is used mainly for food, and it produces one of the best hog fatteners that we know of. It is equal to the best Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska or Illinois corn, as a fatterer, and it is surer than most any other crop. The yield the past season was fifty bushels to the acre. Hulless barley did splendidly. We are urging farmers and stock raisers to give this splendid sort a trial.

WINTER BARLEY. Has a stooling habit like rye. Makes fine winter pasture. Should be sown in September.

OATS

Sow 50 to 65 pounds per acre.

No crop gives better results by change of seeds than oats. If you have been re-seeding the same strain for several years, now is the time to change. Do not compare our select re-cleaned strains with the common oats frequently offered as seed oats.

NEW KHESON. The plant is a vigorous but not a rapid grower. The straw is short and on the same land it stands shorter than any other oats tested. It is not a side oat. The berries are a light yellow in color, small but numerous, and have a very thin hull. They usually weigh well per bushel, and in this respect, as well as in yield per acre, they have led all other varieties.

NEW SIXTY DAY OATS. This new variety is highly recommended by our State Agricultural College. Its particular merits are its rust-proof qualities which are very marked indeed. It has very stiff straw, a point which will prevent lodging in seasons where the straw will make a rank growth. Farmers who have grown this variety are delighted with it and say it is from three to five days earlier than the Kherson. Try it. We recommend it very strongly.

WINTER TURF OATS. Sown early, are the best yielding and produce finer quality grain than spring oats. In good land they grow four to five feet tall, producing a splendid yield of very finest grain oats, which is so full of kernel that a measured bushel runs 40 to 42 pounds. The straw is not coarse and hard and if the oats are cut green, will make good hay. They stand up well. They require $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre.

Seeds go at parcel post rates. Allow 5c per lb. for small lots and regular parcel post charges for larger quantities.

FOR PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS SEE OUR PINK LIST. MAILED FREE ANY TIME



BEARDLESS BARLEY

GRAINS—Continued



RED TURKEY WHEAT (Over 50 Bushels per Acre)
Courtesy Kansas State Agricultural College.

BARTELDES' SELECTED SEED WHEAT, RYE AND SPELTZ

SEED WHEAT

We can furnish, in the fall, several good varieties of seed wheat. The varieties we consider the best are as follows:

Red Wave, Harvest Queen, Pearl's Prolific and Red Turkey and Kharkov, bearded hard varieties.
Red Cross, all of these are smooth, soft varieties.

We would be very pleased to send samples, descriptions and prices in season.

FERTILIZE YOUR WHEAT FIELDS

With peace in sight we are sure that the Price of wheat will be much lower for the 1920 harvest. Therefore get the most you can from your land now and get the benefit of the present high prices. A top dressing of fertilizer on your wheat in the spring will increase the yield and give you a handsome profit.

GENUINE HARDY WINTER EMMER

There is no grain crop that has received such flattering reports from the United States Department of Agriculture as Winter Emmer. Seed is sown about the same time as winter wheat and the soil should be prepared in the same way. Emmer will stand more dry weather than oats will, and will also out-yield oats. Seed that we offer yielded 50 bushels per acre. In feeding experiments Emmer has been found to be better than barley or oats. Will also make an abundance of fine pasture. The plants are very hardy and produce rather coarse leaves that are resistant to the most severe drought. It is therefore, a crop that is well adapted to the general conditions of Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas and Colorado. It requires about 50 to 60 lbs. of seed to sow an acre.

A SPRING WHEAT

MACARONI WHEAT "KUBANKA." A Wheat that will grow where other varieties fail. The last three seasons have brought to us many samples of Macaroni or Durum Wheat to be tested. We have followed the experiments very carefully and now we are convinced the variety "Kubanka" is the most satisfactory. The variety is no longer an experiment for yield or quality of grain. In fact we hear nothing but praise of its wonderful drought-resisting qualities and heavy yield. The reports of yield are from 28 bushels to 45 bushels per acre and many report such yields without irrigation. Minneapolis and Illinois millers have bought the grain this last season from us for milling.

SEED RYE. Rye does best in rich sandy soil, and is a sure cropper almost every year. Should be sown in August or September either in drills or broadcast at the rate of one to one and a half bushels to the acre.

SPELTZ OR EMMER. A grain for dry lands introduced from Russia. This is a remarkable grain, and should receive the attention of all farmers. It is a species of drought-resisting Barley, and not inclined to rust. It will produce a fair crop under almost any condition of climate, but grows best in dry prairie regions with hot summers, giving excellent results. Thrives on poor land in stony ground. The experiment stations of both Dakotas report that it resists drought more than oats or barley. All animals eat it greedily and are fond of the straw. It will undoubtedly become a regular valuable crop for stock feed. Sow 70 to 80 pounds per acre very early, same as barley or oats. Our seed is Kansas grown and acclimated.

Seeds go at parcel post rates. Allow 5c per lb. for small lots and regular parcel post charges for larger quantities.

FOR PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS SEE OUR PINK LIST. MAILED FREE ANY TIME

TREE SEEDS

EXCEPT WHEN QUOTED BY THE POUND,
PRICES GIVEN INCLUDE POSTAGE



4,000 POUNDS PEACH PITS.
Enough to make 1,000 Gas Masks.

When our government called for nut shells, peach pits, etc., we found that we had 47 sacks, or about 4,000 pounds of peach pits in stock.

As the lives of our boys over-seas were dependent on gas masks, we immediately decided that it would be far better to use these pits for gas masks than to hold them for next spring planting.

We, therefore, gave the whole bunch to the government. The accompanying picture shows the pits piled up at the receiving station. We were very glad to give these and believe this was the largest individual contribution in this part of the country.

FRUIT SEEDS

APPLE. Apple seeds do not produce the same variety but an inferior, though hardy stock. Upon the stock thus raised from the seed are grafted or budded the cuttings of such varieties as are desired. The seed may be planted in good time in any soil during the winter in the South, or early in the spring; it must first be frozen which can be done during the winter by laying the seed in layers in the boxes and covering them with sand, and exposing them to the cold freezing weather. After freezing the seed must not be allowed to become dry, or many will be spoiled if deprived of all moisture.

French Crabapple.....lb. \$1.00

RUSSIAN APRICOTS. The hardest of the Apricots. In its native land it flourishes as far north as the mountains of Duharia, in Siberia. It was brought to the United States about 1857 by the Russian Mennonites, and was extensively planted by them in their Kansas and Nebraska settlements. Fruit medium-sized and of the best quality.

Oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

QUINCE. Quinces generally produce the same variety from the seed, but occasionally vary. The stock is used most for budding and grafting the pear. The fruit is used for preserves, pies, tarts, etc. The mucilage from the seed is often used as a toilet article for the hair. The culture from the seed is the same as the apple.....Oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00.

MAZZARD CHERRY. Another variety used extensively for grafting.....Oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00

MAHALEB CHERRIES. The remarks regarding apples are applicable to cherries. This variety is considered the best stock upon which to graft the choicest sorts.....Oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00

PEAR. Sow the seeds thickly in the spring in drills eighteen inches apart. The soil should be deep; a rich moist loam is most suitable. The value of the stock depends largely upon a rapid and vigorous growth; take them up in the autumn, shorten the tap root and set them in rows four feet apart, a foot apart in the row. The next season they will be fit to bud or graft, provided they have been well grown.....Oz. 15c; lb. \$2.00

MYROBOLAN PLUM. The direction given for planting apples will apply to plums, except they should be planted farther apart in the rows. The varieties raised from seed will be inferior, but hardy, vigorous stock upon which to graft the choicest sorts.....Oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

GERMAN PRUNES. Treated same as preceding.....Oz. 10c; lb. 50c.

PEACH. We gave all of ours to the government and have none to sell.

SMALL FRUITS

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRY, RASPBERRY,
STRAWBERRY AND BLACKBERRY

(We have a fine stock of the above small fruit seeds.) Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

EVERGREENS

EUROPEAN LARCH.

This variety is of great value for forest planting and is being extensively grown in the United States. Is easily transplanted if handled while dormant, but as it starts very early in the spring, it is best to transplant it in the fall, or procure the seeds and sow where wanted.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00

ARBOR VITAE, AMERICAN CEDAR. An evergreen of very great value for ornamental hedges. Its timber is exceedingly beautiful, lasting a hundred years in exposed situations without showing signs of decay.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00



CHINESE ARBOR VITAE. A very beautiful tree for towns and ornamental hedges, for which purpose it has been a long time in cultivation.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00

GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE. A variety of the preceding species with foliage of golden hue. Very pretty.....Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; lb. \$4.00

NORWAY SPRUCE. A very popular variety from Europe. It has been very extensively planted in this country for ornamental purposes, and also for timber and windbreaks. It is easily transplanted or grown from seed, and succeeds in a variety of soils and climates.....Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00

HEMLOCK SPRUCE. A well known evergreen of high Northern latitudes. It is one of the most graceful spruces with a light spreading spray, frequently branching almost to the ground. The wood is coarse-grained, but is used in great quantities for rough work. The bark is very extensively used in tanning. It is a beautiful tree for the lawn and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; lb. \$4.00

TREE SEEDS—Continued

EVERGREENS—Continued

WHITE SPRUCE. It is a beautiful ornamental tree, noted for fine silvery foliage and graceful form. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; lb. \$4.00

AUSTRIAN PINE. A native of Europe. A very popular variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00

SCOTCH PINE. It is tough and hardy and of very rapid growth, adapted to a great variety of soil and climate. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00

MEDITERRANEAN PINE. A variety from Southern Europe. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00

WHITE OR WEYMOUTH PINE. The pine lumber of commerce is mostly the product of this species. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; lb. \$3.00

SWISS STONE PINE. Extremely rapid grower, but too tender for the North. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; lb. \$3.00

SILVER FIR. Like the preceding, but of larger size and coarser foliage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50

BALSAM FIR. It is in great demand for ornamental purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00

RED CEDAR. Grown in all sections, very valuable timbers, a fine ornamental tree, will stand the dry, hot winds of Nebraska and Western Kansas, and is fine for wind breaks and around the farm house and stock yards. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 75c

BOXWOOD. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; lb. \$3.00

CYPRESS. They are very fine for ornamental purposes, and largely used for that. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00

ROCKY MOUNTAIN EVERGREEN

PICEA PUNGENS. (Colorado Blue Spruce.) From selected blue trees only. Oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00

ABIES DOUGLASH. (Douglas Spruce.) 45,000 seeds to the pound. Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00

PINUS PONDEROSA. (Yellow Pine.) 16,000 seeds to a pound. Oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00

PICEA ENGLEMANII. (Similar to the Blue Spruce.) Oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA. (Silver Cedar.) Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50

ABIES CONCOLOR. (Colorado Black Balsam.) Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00

DECIDUOUS TREES

SUGAR MAPLE. This is one of our highly prized native trees. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00

SOFT OR SILVER LEAF MAPLE. One of the most beautiful of Maples. Can give prices in May.

WHITE ASH. This is one of the most valuable varieties for forest planting. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c

EUROPEAN ASH. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00

WEeping BIRCH. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; lb. \$3.00

ASH-LEAVED MAPLE OR BOX ELDER. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c

WHITE BIRCH. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00

EUROPEAN BEECH. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00

WHITE ELM. It is the largest of the native elms, often growing to the height of 80 feet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 75c

EUROPEAN ELM. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.50

AMERICAN BASSWOOD OR LINDEN. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00

EUROPEAN BASSWOOD. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00

AILANTHUS, TREE OF HEAVEN. Grows to large size, and the foliage has a rich tropical appearance. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c

EUROPEAN ALDER. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.25

HOARY ALDER. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00

TEA'S JAPAN HYBRID CATALPA. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.25

CATALPA SPECIOSA. Of all the trees that have been suggested as adapted to the formation of timber plantations, the Catalpas stand pre-eminent. It is exceedingly rapid in growth, its adaptation to most all soils and situations; its wide range of latitude; its extraordinary success on the Western and Northern prairies; the ease and certainty with which it is transplanted; the strong vitality and freedom from disease and insects; the incomparable value of its timber; the almost imperishable nature of the wood when used for posts, railroad ties and in other exposed situations, and the unrivaled beauty of its flowers, all point to the Catalpa as the tree to plant. The yearling Catalpa should be cut off above the ground. It will then insure a straight and stronger growth the following season. The same treatment applies on hard and soft Maples. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.25

COTTONWOOD. A very quick growing tree; will grow anywhere; lumber not very valuable. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.00

WHITE MULBERRY. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00

BLACK MULBERRY. Same as preceding, but not so hardy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; lb. \$2.50

RUSSIAN MULBERRY. Said to be most valuable for our climate. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; lb. \$4.00

YELLOW OR BLACK LOCUST. This variety is noted for its rapid growth of hard, durable timber. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00

HONEY LOCUST. This is a large and handsome tree, the trunk and branches generally set with long and formidable spines. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 50c

HAWTHORNE. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50

BARBERRY. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50

PURPLE-LEAVED BARBERRY. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; lb. \$4.00

OSAGE ORANGE. A native of Texas, but has been generally introduced over the country because of its extensive employment as a hedge plant. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.00

BLACK WALNUT. One of our most valuable varieties for timber planting. Bu. \$2.00

ENGLISH WALNUT. Lb. 60c

SHELL BARK HICKORY. Bu. \$4.00

AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT. Native. Tree hardy. A rapid grower after a few years' growth. Lb. 75c

PAWPAW. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00

HORNBEAM. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 1.75

TULIP TREE. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 80c

SYCAMORE. A native tree extending over a large portion of the United States. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 80c

PERSIMMON. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 80c

BLACK CHERRY. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00

HACKBERRY. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 1.00

TREE CRANBERRY OR SNOWBALL. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; lb. 3.00

BUCKTHORN. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. 2.00

RED BUD. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. 2.00

DOGWOOD. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. 1.50

SASSAFRAS. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; lb. 2.00

SWEET GUM. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; lb. 5.00

LILAC. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. 2.00

WHITE FRINGE. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. 2.00

GOLDEN CHAIN TREE. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. 1.50

CALYCANTHUS. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. 2.00

WITCH HAZEL. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; lb. 3.00

BARTELDES' FAULTLESS SPRAYER



BARTELDES' FAULTLESS SPRAYER

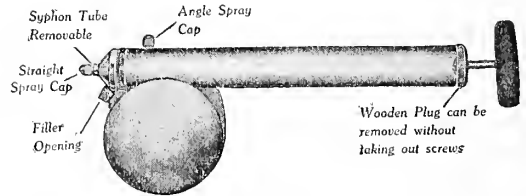
The best low-priced tin sprayer on the market. It throws a spray as fine as steam and is very useful for applying liquid lice killer in cracks and crevices about the poultry house, roosts, nest boxes, etc.; also about the hog pens. It is more economical of the insecticide than a paint brush or other means of application. For applying insecticides on rose bushes, shrubs, etc., it is unequaled and should be in the hands of every gardener, poultry keeper and fruit grower.

Price 60c. Postage 2 lbs. parcel post extra.

AUTO SPRAY No. 25

The best small sprayer made. Will handle all insecticides and disinfectants, and operating on both strokes of the plunger, it throws a continuous spray. Two spray caps, one straight and the other at an angle, for spraying under leaves.

Price of Tin Pump with galvanized reservoir \$1.25. Postage 2 lbs. parcel post extra.



AUTO SPRAY No. 1

Fully guaranteed and money refunded if not satisfactory after ten days. It is useful and practical for every variety of spraying, such as for trees, shrubbery, vines, up to five acres of field crops, disinfectants and small white-washing jobs.

Tank is made of heavy brass or galvanized iron. Tank is made of the strongest construction possible and the troublesome safety valve not necessary. Capacity three gallons.

The pump is two inches in diameter and of heavy, seamless brass. Can be easily removed and locked in by means of a cam. Absolutely air-tight and no screw connections of any kind. Two or three pumpings will empty the tank under high pressure.

The pump plunger can be removed and reinserted by simply drawing the leather cup into a sleeve. There is no wrinkling or disarranging the cup while inserting into the cylinder.

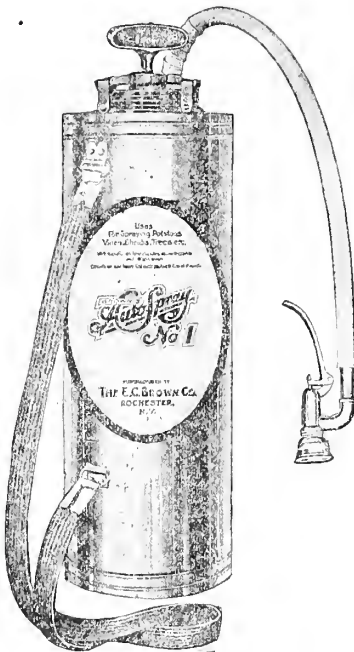
Each machine fitted with 2 feet of 1/2-inch hose, fine spray nozzle, solid steam cap and either stop-cock or automatic shut-off as ordered.

The automatic shut-off is a great labor and solution saver and draws a cleaning wire through the nozzle at each operation.

The Auto Spray has more special and desirable features than any other pump and at the same time is of the best possible construction.

Auto Spray No. 1B. Brass tank with Auto pop... Price, \$12.00

Auto Spray No. 1D. Galvanized tank with Auto pop... Price, \$ 8.00



Every Gardener Needs a Good Spray Pump and the Right Insecticides

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

INSURE YOUR GARDEN AND ORCHARD AGAINST BUGS



DEVOE PURE PARIS GREEN

ANALYSIS

Arsenious Oxide, combined with Copper, not less than.....50.0 %
 Water Soluble Arsenic, not more than..... 3.5 %
 The Old Reliable, a strong effective poison for Potato Bugs, Tobacco and other leaf-eating insects. Can be applied either dry or in a solution of water. DEVOE—the strongest and brightest Paris Green on the market.

Paris Green is a stomach poison which has been used for many years. In order to prevent injury to the foliage, it is always desirable to add some lime to the preparation of the spray. One pound of lime and one pound of Paris Green are used with 75 to 200 gallons of water, depending upon the susceptibility of the foliage to burning. It is always safer to have a slight excess of lime in the mixture. The Paris Green becomes more thoroughly diffused in the water if it is first mixed to a paste.

¼ lb. 25c; ½ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.00

Ask for Prices on Larger Quantities

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

Dry Powdered Form
FUNGICIDE

ANALYSIS

Combined Copper.....11.0 %
 Equivalent to Metallic Copper or Copper Oxide.....14.0 %
 Inert Ingredients.....89.0 %

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

To Control Scale and Blight. For all Fungous diseases. The best Fungicide for curing or preventing Black Rot, Mildew, Blight, Leaf Curl, Scab or other Fungous diseases on fruit and plants, if used dry.



For Potatoes, dust without reduction, 4 to 5 pounds per acre (according to size of vines).

For Fruit Trees, dust after reducing one pound of DRY BORDEAUX with 20 lbs. of lime dust.

For Spray: To make the equivalent of 4-4-50 mixture, use eight pounds of DRY BORDEAUX MIXTURE to 50 gallons of water. For 5-5-50 mixture, use 10 pounds to fifty gallons of water. Lb. 35c

Ask for Prices on Larger Quantities

DEVOE "SURE NOXEM"

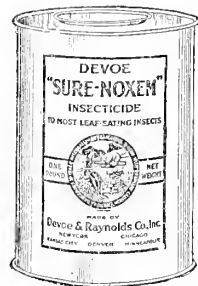
Dry Powdered Form

INSECTICIDE—TO MOST LEAF-EATING INSECTS

One of the best vegetable insecticides in use. Specially recommended for destroying worms and insects.

WHAT TO USE IT ON

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato Plants, Cucumber Vines, Melon Vines, Currant Bushes, Gooseberry Bushes, Vegetables and Flowers of all kinds attacked by Leaf-eating insects.....1 lb. Sifter Top Carton, 20c



Order some Insecticides with your seeds. You will surely need them sooner or later. Poisons cannot be mailed.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES—Continued

INSURE YOUR GARDEN AND ORCHARD AGAINST BUGS

DEVOE ARSENATE OF LEAD

Pulp Form

Paste Arsenate of Lead is better than government requirements in the matter of percentage of Arsenic Oxide. An effective insecticide chiefly for many of the Bugs, Worms and Moth that fruit growers have to contend with. It comes in paste form and can be easily mixed with water. It forms a milky film when sprayed on foliage which does not readily wash off with rain. Good for potatoes and tobacco and all kinds of fruit trees.

Arsenate of Lead is the most valuable of the arsenical poisons. It is a stomach poison and has three distinct advantages over other arsenical mixtures, which are: It is harmless to the foliage, it adheres better to the foliage, and it remains longer in suspension. The usual proportion is 3 pounds lead arsenate to 50 gallons of water. Weaker mixtures are often effective, while 5 pounds to 50 gallons of water may be an advantage in killing insects difficult to poison. It may be used with Bordeaux Mixture without diminishing the value of either..... 1 lb. Can 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.60

Ask for prices in larger quantities.

DEVOE ARSENATE OF LEAD

Dry Powdered Form

The Perfect Insecticide. An effective insecticide for leaf-eating insects and particularly suitable for very tender foliage. Due to the light, fluffy character of this material and its adhesive qualities it insures quick and effective control. Under favorable conditions will not injure the foliage. Can be used on Apple, Pear, Peach, and Plum trees, Potatoes, Corn and Vegetables of all kinds that may be attacked by leaf-eating insects.

Can be used either dry or as a spray. The person having a small garden and a few trees will find the dry method the more practical.

Dust the trees or plants lightly, putting on just enough so that the foliage on close observation will show a luster of metallic tinge. Dust vegetables when the bugs first appear, using 4 to 5 lbs. to the acre. To control the corn ear worm dust the silk as soon as it appears. Treat each ear. The worm works only on fresh silk and works into the ear. For effective control keep the fresh silk treated.

When used as a spray use 1 ½ to 2 lbs. to 100 gallons of water for trees and 2 to 2 ½ lbs. to 100 gallons of water for potatoes..... ½ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 65c; 5 lbs. \$3.00

Ask for Prices on Larger Quantities

CALCIUM ARSENATE

Dry Powdered Form

For the control of Potato Bugs. Calcium Arsenate is a lighter, more fluffy powder than Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green—more bulky. When used dry, will dust more plants per pound, and when mixed with water will stay in suspension better and give you better and more uniform distribution. Lead Oxide in Arsenate of Lead has no insecticide or fungicide value; but Calcium Arsenate is made on a lime base which has fungicide value. Lime adheres perfectly to foliage; will not wash off easily and is white. For protection against the potato beetle, cabbage and tobacco worms.

For potato bugs and other large leaf eating insects, one to three pounds per acre dry, or 2 to 2 ½ lbs. to 50 gallons of water..... ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 55c

Ask for Prices on Larger Quantities

Poisons Cannot be Mailed

INSURE YOUR GARDEN AGAINST BUGS

Nobody has ever had a garden that was not bothered by bugs. These pesky little bugs of some kind or other bother Potatoes, Tomatoes, Cabbages, Currants, Melons, Beets, and all other vegetables. They come just as sure as fate, so why not be prepared for them.



BUG DEATH KILLS BUGS—BUT IS NOT POISONOUS

Here then is an insecticide that kills the bugs effectively but at the same time does not harm or injure the plant, leaf or vine in any way. BUG DEATH is not poisonous and is harmless to human beings and live stock. Keep Bug Death in the house. It won't hurt the baby if it does get some of it.

PRICES OF BUG DEATH HAVE ADVANCED BUT SLIGHTLY

With prices of Paris Green advanced to about twice what it was a few years ago Bug Death is by all odds the cheapest insecticide. It is not only cheap, but is effective, and you will be well pleased with the results.

DON'T WAIT FOR THE BUGS

Order Bug Death with your seeds and have it on hand when the time comes. You will surely need it sooner or later.

Prices of Bug Death: 1 pound sifter top can, 20c; 3 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. 70c; 12½ lbs. \$1.35; 100 lbs. \$8.00 Postage, express or freight charges extra.

TWO GOOD DUSTERS FOR APPLYING ANY POWDER

DICKEY BUG DEATH DUSTER



Excellent for small gardens. Puts the powder just where you want it. Price 50c

Postage 1 lb. parcel post extra.



ACRE AN HOUR SIFTER

Easy to operate, works rapidly and the amount of powder can be regulated. The best for farm use. Price 75c

Postage 1 lb. parcel post extra.

INSECTICIDES

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT. It kills potato bugs in all stages of growth, except in the eggs. It kills the black fleas on cabbages, turnips, beets, radishes, and egg plants. Apply by dusting over the plants. It kills the cabbage worm and also the currant and gooseberry worm, the aphid or green fly on roses and other flowers. Has prevented the ravages of the curculio and canker worm on fruit trees, has likewise been used around beans, melons, squashes, etc., with great success. Keeps the striped bug from all vine crops.

For Slugs on Roses. Slug Shot is a sure killer. Apply with a bellows after a dew or rain, on both under and upper side of leaf. Price per 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$4.75; 100 lbs. \$9.00

Cartons with perforated tops. 1 lb. Slug Shot in each, 20c; postage extra

The Duster. Is the most common implement in use for applying Slug Shot on potatoes, cranberries, cabbages and vine crops. These dusters are two sizes, holding half-gallon and gallon, and are bottomed with finely perforated material. Price 35c and 50c each; postage 1 lb. parcel post extra

Conkey's

GOOD POULTRY REMEDIES

HEALTHY POULTRY PAYS

Only vigorous, healthy birds can produce profits. If disease enters your flock, act quickly with reliable remedies. Better still, prevent disease before it starts. We recommend Conkey's because we know Conkey's is absolutely dependable. Conkey's must satisfy you or we'll refund your money quick. Send 4c stamps for valuable book on making poultry pay.



CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY—Used by poultrymen all over the world as a preventive and treatment for this most common, contagious and deadly of all poultry diseases. A measureful in the drinking water and the birds doctor themselves. 30c, 60c, \$1.20.

CONKEY'S ROUP PILLS—For individual treatment. 30c, 60c.

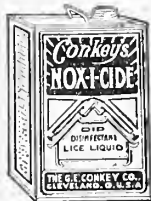
CONKEY'S LIMBERNECK REMEDY—Neutralizes poisonous substances. Limberneck should be treated promptly. 60c.

CONKEY'S SCALY LEG REMEDY—Penetrates to the seat of the trouble and destroys the scale organisms. 30c.

CONKEY'S W. D. REMEDY—Right from the start put Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy in the chicks' water and save them from this chick scourge that kills millions of chicks every year. 30c, 60c.

CONKEY'S GAPE REMEDY—Rids chicks choking gape worms. Does not harm the chick. 30c, 60c.

CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE (DIP AND DISINFECTANT)—Strong, reliable, economical—mixes with water. For spraying poultry houses, runs, barns and stables. For washing poultry utensils, coops, brooders and incubators. An efficient animal dip. Has a hundred uses about the home and around the farm. The best insurance for your home and your stock. 50c, 75c, \$1.25, \$2.00.



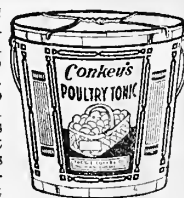
CONKEY'S STOCK TONIC—For horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Puts them in vigorous, healthy condition. Makes horses work better, cows give more milk, hogs and sheep get more out of their feed. Pkgs. 30c, 60c.



CONKEY'S FLY KNOCKER—Rids horses and cows of disease-carrying flies and saves them from the torture of these pests. Gives cows more time to chew their cud and give more and better milk. 75c, \$1.25, \$2.00.



CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC—is a time-tried and proven laying tonic, molting powder and regulator that helps hens into vigorous, red-blooded good health. It purifies the blood and tones up the whole system. All the food is utilized and the bird becomes a real producer. It's different from forcers and stimulants. It's just good tonic all through. Conkey's builds better hens. Great for growing chicks. 30c, 60c. Pails 12 lbs. \$1.60.



CONKEY'S CHOLERA REMEDY—In the drinking water helps overcome most bowel troubles. 30c, 60c.

CONKEY'S SOREHEAD REMEDY for dangerous, contagious Chickenpox, Pigeonpox, Warts and Pian. 30c, 60c.



CONKEY'S LICE POWDER—Dusted on the hen or added to the dust bath, it destroys the body lice that sap the hen's strength. Lousy hens can't lay—good poultrymen won't have lice-infested birds. 15c, 30c, 60c.

CONKEY'S LICE FIX—An ointment for body lice. One application lasts for weeks. Quick, easy, pleasant to apply. 30c, 60c.

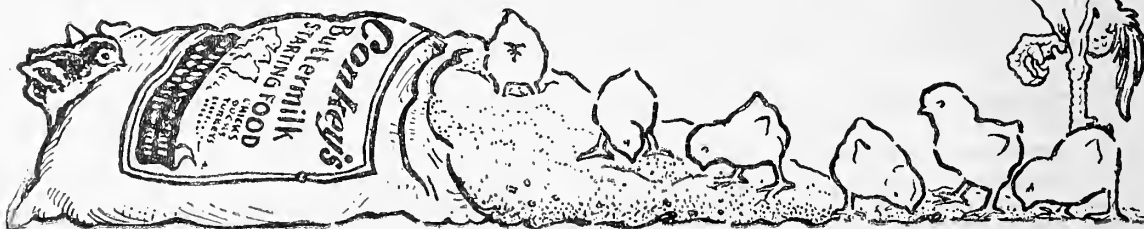
CONKEY'S LICE LIQUID—For painting roosts. Destroys the hard-to-kill mites. 50c, 75c; 1 gal. \$1.25.

CONKEY'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT—Gets the big, murderous bloodsuckers that kill the little chicks. 15c, 30c.



CONKEY'S BUTTERMILK STARTING FOOD.

The history of poultry keeping records no triumph such as this wonderful chick food has had. The rich, pure buttermilk is mixed with a combination of clean, wholesome grains, balanced just right for the sensitive organs of the little chick. The lactic acid keeps down dangerous germs; the buttermilk and grains make the chick grow wonderfully fast, solid and sturdy. Try a small package and see for yourself. You'll say it's unbeatable. Packages, 35c, 65c. Bags—10 lbs. 75c, 25 lbs. \$2.25. Ask for prices on larger quantities. These prices subject to change without notice.





HEALTHY CHICKS AND HENS

Keep your chicks and hens healthy and full of vigor by giving them the right kind of food.

Barteldes' Sunflower Chick Feed and Barteldes' Sunflower Hen Feed

Here are absolutely the best feeds we know how to make. Made up of all ingredients mixed in the proportion to give the best results. These were made for quality and not to sell at a certain price. Try a bag and you will be well pleased.

SEE PINK LIST FOR PRICES



CRY-SO GRIT AND SHELL PRODUCER

Hens need lime and grit in addition to other feed to make them lay more and be healthy.

Fowls, having no teeth, require a hard, sharp substance, cubical in form, to grind their food, to further digestion, and the lime is necessary to form the egg shells.

In no product are these two elements so well combined as in CRY-SO, as it is petrified shells containing 99% Pure Carbonate of Lime and hard, sharp silicate grit.

The fact that these shells have been crystalized or petrified by nature makes them far superior to the ordinary present day shells and grit on the market for the purpose.

Crys-co grinds perfectly, as it is hard and sharp, cubical in form, and it grinds (not crumbles), into a lime powder 99% pure, with no waste. This cannot be said of ordinary shells and grit as the droppings will prove.

Crys-co is therefore the most economical product on the market, going half again as far and virtually costing no more. You have been buying shells all these years to get the lime, being the only medium at hand. In Crys-co you get 99% Pure Carbonate of Lime and the grit thrown in. It is therefore the ideal combination for the chicken, and if you are looking for economical and better results you must feed Crys-co.
Price, lb. 5c; 10 lbs. 20c; 100 lbs. 90c.

FINE GROUND BLOOD MEAL. A highly concentrated and natural food for hens, containing 87 per cent protein. Makes the plumage bright and glossy, and is particularly beneficial during the moulting season. Should never be fed without mixing with other food in proportion of 1 to 15 parts of meal or shorts..... Price, lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$8.25

COARSE POULTRY BONE. Consists of ground beef bone thoroughly dried and free from grease. It is more economical and better in every way than raw beef bone. Rich in bone phosphate of lime, which is necessary for making egg shells, and for building up the frame of the chicken. Should be placed in liberal quantities in a clean dry place easily accessible to the chickens at all times.
Price, lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 75c; 100 lbs. \$5.50

FINE POULTRY BONE. Is the same as the coarse, but ground finer for the small chickens, and is a great frame builder. It can be mixed with the mash in limited quantities.
Price, lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 75c; 100 lbs. \$5.50

MEAT SCRAPS. Made from cooked beef scraps, thoroughly dried and ground. Is especially useful for fattening poultry for the market. It is better and more economical than fresh beef scraps, because it is concentrated and free from moisture. A great flesh producer. Price, lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 85c; 100 lbs. \$6.75

GENUINE CRUSHED OYSTER SHELLS. Not clam shells, like some dealers offer.

Price, lb. 5c; 10 lbs. 25c; 100 lbs. \$1.35

CLAM SHELL..... Price, lb. 5c; 10 lbs. 20c; 100 lbs. 1.20

CHARCOAL. (Fine or Coarse)..... Price, lb. 10c; 3 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 65c; 50 lbs. 2.50

Oil Cake Meal

Oil Cake Meal is the most valuable and useful by-products of the farm. It is not only very rich in protein but is a safe and palatable food. When fed judiciously there is no class of animals kept on the farm to which it may not be fed with profit for a shorter or longer period. It is much relished by all classes of domestic animals, and is, to some extent, an appetizer as well as a food. Being mildly laxative it exercises a salutary influence on the digestive organs. There is no kind of concentrated foods or grain with which it cannot be combined. To all kinds of growing animals it may be fed with much benefit in the winter, along with grain and other meal. It may form as much as 10 per cent of the concentrated feed. It is also very helpful for cattle that are finished on pasture.

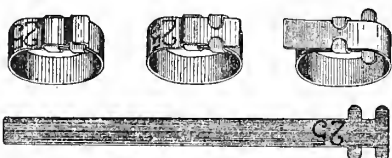
As a food for milch cows Oil Cake Meal, to a certain limit, is most satisfactory; though it should not exceed 3 to 3½ pounds daily. It not only increases the quantity of milk; but will also increase the amount of butter fat. The amount of digestive protein in oil cake meal compared with other grain foods is from 2½ to 3 times larger.

OIL CAKE MEAL or GROUND OIL CAKE, as it is very often called, is the by-product of flax seed after the oil has been extracted. It contains 27.3 protein and 48.5 carbohydrate per 100 pounds. The nutritive ratio is 1:1.7.

In fattening all kinds of animals for the market a certain amount of Oil Cake Meal or Flax Seed Meal should be fed the last 3 or 4 weeks of the fattening period, as their use will not only add weight, but improve greatly the general appearance.

For milk-producing should be fed in equal parts of oil meal to either bran or shorts. Should be mixed and soaked twelve hours before feeding. At night and morning feeding, corn meal should be used with the oil meal when butter is the object. Thin when feeding at dinner, with cold water. Feed cattle and hogs three to four quarts per day; calves one to two quarts; horses two to three quarts. To poultrymen it is likewise of value in keeping fowls in good health..... Present prices, see Pink List

PERFECTION ADJUSTABLE DOUBLE LOCK LEG BAND



Patent Pending

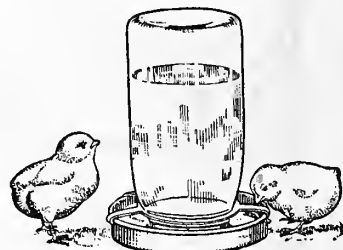
This Leg Band, when properly folded, forms a double lock that is positive in its grip and impossible to lose off.

It is made of aluminum, is adjustable and will fit all classes of fowl.

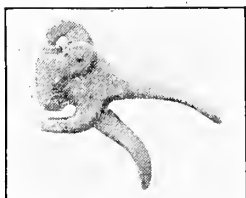
Price, postpaid, 12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 75c; 250 for \$1.75; 500 for \$3.00.

N. W. FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER

A five-inch simple and practical fount which we can furnish at a very low price. You can feed either grain or water in this feeder. Price 10c each, postpaid for 15c each or 2 for 25c each.



N. W. FOUNTAIN
AND FEEDER



RELIABLE POULTRY PUNCH

For marking chicks by punching the web of the feet. 25c postpaid.

BIRD SEED

If to be sent by mail, add 5 cents for postage. Our best mixed Bird Seed is put up according to the best formula for the health of birds, from the cleanest and choicest seeds. Special prices on larger lots.

Mixed Bird Seed, per lb. 20c; Canary Seed, per lb. 30c; Hemp Seed, per lb. 15c; Rape Seed, per lb. 15c; Cuttlefish bone, per oz. 10c; per lb. 90c.

PORCELAIN NEST EGGS

The "Opal" brand are the best. They are clean cut and uniform. Worth double the common ones. With these there is no danger of getting bad eggs mixed up with the fresh ones, nor of the hens acquiring the habit of egg eating. 3 for 10c; 12 for 35c; if wanted by mail 40c per dozen

MEDICATED NEST EGGS

Your hens cannot lay when infected with vermin. These eggs will give your hens relief from Lice and mites and will increase your profits. These eggs will not glaze or slack when wet.

Price 5c each; 45c per doz., postpaid

LAND PLASTER or GYPSUM FERTILIZER

Gypsum Fertilizer promotes plant growth and increases production by supplying two very essential plant foods—sulphur and lime.

Exceedingly valuable to the farmer as a direct and also an indirect fertilizer. Is the best and cheapest preservative of nitrates and potash in barnyard manures.

Sulphur is now recognized as a plant food and Gypsum Fertilizer furnishes this sulphur in the best and cheapest form.

Gypsum Fertilizer releases more readily and more cheaply than anything else the great quantity of insoluble potash locked up in all clay and loam soils and makes it available as a plant food.

Write for our free booklet giving full information about the value and use of this fertilizer.

We are prepared to ship any quantity, either carloads or sack lots direct from the mill at Blue Rapids, Kansas.

For prices F.O.B., Blue Rapids, Kansas, see our Pink List.



"Good to the last drop"

Milk is too precious these days to be handed out to calves, yet veal and beef are both commanding top-notch prices. Now, how are you going to raise them? Here's an idea: Sell the milk—every drop of it—for the best price you can get, and raise your calves on

Blatchford's Calf Meal

The Complete Milk-Equal

This is in reality a substitute for milk—and should not be considered as an ordinary "feed" or "meal."

Send for your copy of this booklet.

It contains all the elements of milk and when properly prepared becomes a "baby food" for calves and

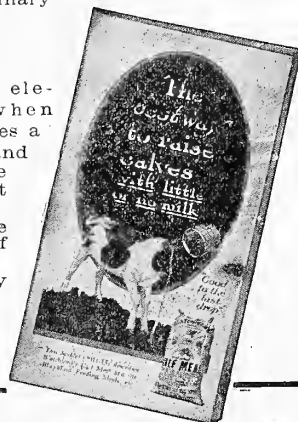
colts. It is just the thing for weaning calves as soon as they can be taken away from the cow. Then all the milk may be sold and you get the benefit of the high creamery prices.

It is absolutely the only milk-substitute that contains all the elements necessary for rapid and healthy growth, and the only calf meal that is thoroughly cooked and prepared for digestion.

Will push calves and colts forward better and quicker than any other food.

100 pounds makes 100 gallons of Complete Milk-Equal.

For prices see our Pink List.



Chicks started on Blatchford's Milk Mash are never bothered with diarrhoea. It

nourishes the same as whole milk, and the chicks you save by it will prove the wisdom of its use.

Milk-fed broilers are being successfully raised on this Milk Mash. They grow rapidly to big birds and command top prices on account of their size and choice quality of meat.

Five pounds will raise a chick to the age of three months.



For prices see our pink list

Wean your little pigs easily, quickly and safely on our complete milk-equal for pigs.

Blatchford's Pig Meal

contains just the right percentage of vegetable protein, fat, moisture, ash, etc., for this work. It keeps them growing sturdily, rapidly and profitably instead of taking on excess fat.

It grows bone and solid flesh, prevents losses of growth and vitality during the critical weaning period and always makes the runts catch up.



For prices see our pink list



The average hen will consume about a pound a week, costing less than four cents, but her results will surprise you during both winter and summer.

Make every layer a winter payer



For prices see our pink list

Blatchford's "Fill the Basket" Egg Mash is a perfect, complete food for encouraging the natural egg-laying functions to greater results and contains nothing resembling a drug. It starts the pullets laying at five to six months of age, keeping them in perfect health all the time.

DON'T SOW LEGUME SEED WITHOUT

The Improved Soil Inoculator, Nobbe-Hiltner Process



Don't sow Al-
falfa, Clovers,
Vetch, Peas
and
Beans without

Stores Nitro-
gen in the
Soil. A Safe,
Sure Bacteria
Culture Applied
on the Seed

Restores and Maintains Soil Fertility

The lack of necessary bacteria in the soil is often the cause of failure to secure a "catch." "Nitrogin" is insurance. Science has definitely shown that certain crops must have certain bacteria in the soil or they will prove a disappointment or a failure.

INSURES A STAND OF LEGUMES AND INCREASES THE YIELD!

What is Fertile Soil?

Fertile land is soil which contains plenty of plant food. All soils consist of finely divided rock mixed with certain substances which are good for plants. Then there are potash, phosphates and nitrogen. All these are needed by the plant as food, but the nitrogen is used up faster than the other two and is especially important.

Why You Must Feed Your Soil

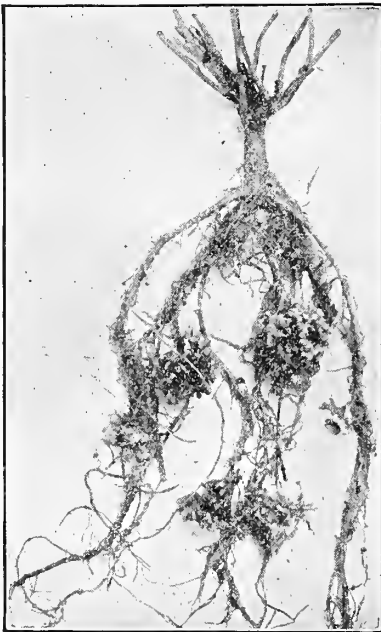
Your growing crops are constantly taking food. They need this to form stalks, leaves and seed. The amount that is needed for an acre of average crops is very large. If this plant food is not put back into the land the soil will get poor—worn out.

Legumes (The Partnership Plants)

Legumes are plants which bear their seed in a pod. They include alfalfa, all the clovers, all peas and beans, cowpeas, soybeans, vetch, sweet peas and many others. LEGUMES differ from other plants (such as corn, rye, etc.) in that they can form a PARTNERSHIP WITH CERTAIN BACTERIA. When they do this the legume draws its nitrogen from the air—not from the soil.

Why Use "NITRAGIN" Inoculator?

To get results you must have a reliable culture. "NITRAGIN" is not a new thing. It has been tried out. "NITRAGIN" was awarded GOLD MEDALS when other cultures were still unknown. The work of Nobbe and Hiltner, the originators of "NITRAGIN" culture, began soon after the discovery of the Bacteria, and has continued until the present time. Their PAINS-TAKING, LIFE-LONG efforts have produced an inoculator which is uniform, easy to keep and use, and of superior inoculating power. "NITRAGIN" is the ORIGINAL PURE INOCULATOR.



A well inoculated legume root showing how "Nitrogin" produces nodules. The simplest, safest and surest system of soil inoculation for all legumes. Awarded Gold Medal, St. Louis, 1900.

PRICES

1/2 acre size (Shipping wgt. 4 oz.)\$0.50
1 acre size (Shipping wgt. 8 oz.) 1.00
2 acre size (Shipping wgt. 1 lb.) 1.80
5 acre size (Shipping wgt. 2 1/2 lbs.) 4.00
10 acre size (Shipping wgt. 5 lbs.) 7.50
Postage or express extra	

Be sure to state what crop the "NITRAGIN" is to be used for.

You can also get the special GARDEN "NITRAGIN," which is good for Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas, and large enough for the average garden, for 35c. postpaid. Simply order: GARDEN "NITRAGIN"—35c. postpaid.

"NITRAGIN" bacteria are packed in the granular medium in the ventilated can. Don't confuse this with ordinary earth. The granular medium is the only substance which supplies the living bacteria with the right conditions for life. It is the nearest thing to their natural home. Its great porosity guarantees moisture and oxygen for the bacteria, two of the vital requirements for bacteria life. Weak bacteria do not produce nodules. "NITRAGIN" does not come on jelly medium in bottles. The GRANULAR MEDIUM AND VENTILATED CAN ARE SO FAR SUPERIOR that we have long discarded the use of bottles.



FERTILIZERS

ARE YOU MINING OR FARMING YOUR LAND?



Kaffir Field in Sedgwick County, Kansas. The fertilized part of the field made 30 bushels of seed per acre, while the unfertilized crop made nothing but fodder.

FERTILIZERS FEED THE CROPS THAT FEED THE WORLD

Right now, while grains are bringing high prices, is the time to work for bumper crops. It may be a long time before you get \$2.00 a bushel for your wheat again so make your fields yield to the utmost while the prices are high.

The one sure way to increase the yield is by applying fertilizer. This not only makes a bigger yield but also makes the crop mature sooner. A few days at the end of the season may mean all the difference between success and failure.

Put from 150 to 200 pounds of Top Dressing on your wheat this spring and the result will surprise you.

There are three essential plant food elements.

1st. Nitrogen: Ammonia is the equivalent term for nitrogen. It produces leaves and stalks and gives vigor to the plant. Stunted plants, spindling stalks, and pale green leaves clearly indicate that additional available ammonia is needed.

2nd. Phosphoric Acid. This is the plant food element that develops root system, hastens maturity, makes plump, heavy kernels, solid corn, large cotton bolls and gives strength and productive power to the plants.

3rd. Potash. This stiffens straw and stalk, promotes cellular growth and aids in starch formation. When any one of the essential plant food elements is lacking the crop must suffer both in yield and quality.

We offer Swift's high grade fertilizers which supply the food elements and will greatly increase your yield.

TOMATO AND VEGETABLE GROWER. 3% Equivalent to Ammonia, 8% Available Phosphoric Acid and 1/2% Potash. This is used for all garden truck and should be used at the rate of from 500 to 800 lbs. to the acre. Broadcast three-fourths of the fertilizer over the entire field and then when the plants are up apply the rest along the row but not touching the plants.

DIAMOND K GRAIN GROWER. 1% Equivalent to Ammonia, 12% Available Phosphoric Acid, 1% Potash. For Wheat, Oats, Corn and other grains. Use from 200 to 400 lbs. to the acre. For corn apply 75 to 100 lbs. per acre through the fertilizer attachment to the corn planter and drill the remainder over the entire field before planting. For Wheat, Oats and other cereals apply the entire application broadcast over the field before planting. 100 lbs. \$2.65; 200 lbs. \$4.80; Ton \$46.00

AMMONIATED BONE PHOSPHATE AND POTASH. 2% Equivalent to Ammonia, 10% Available Phosphoric Acid, 1/2% Potash. Used for Potatoes, Grain, Garden Truck, Wheat and Corn. For potatoes apply from 400 to 600 pounds per acre along the row and the remainder over the entire field. For other crops the same as directed for other crops. 100 lbs. \$2.80; 200 lbs. \$5.10; Ton \$49.00

TOP DRESSING. 3% Equivalent to Ammonia, 10% Phosphoric Acid, 1/2% Potash. To be applied on growing wheat, oats, etc., at the rate of 100 to 150 pounds to the acre. 100 lbs. \$2.95; 200 lbs. \$5.40; Ton \$52.00

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE. 2% Equivalent to Ammonia, 1% Phosphoric Acid, 1 1/2% Potash. Best for lawns. The great objection to using manure on lawns is that it always contains a good many weed seeds. Also it spoils the looks of the lawn for some time. Pulverized Sheep Manure has been treated with intense heat and the germination of any seeds that may be in it has been killed. It being in powder form is easily applied and not unsightly. 100 lbs. is about enough for the ordinary one lot lawn. 100 lbs. \$2.25; Ton \$41.00

COMPLETE FERTILIZER. 1% Equivalent to Ammonia, 8% Phosphoric Acid, 1% Potash. A good all purpose fertilizer. 100 lbs. \$2.45; 200 lbs. \$4.40; Ton \$42.25

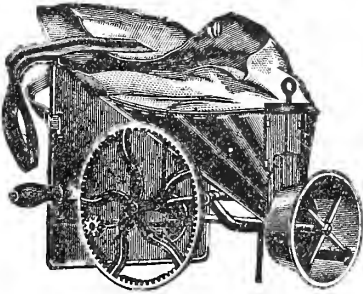
NITRATE OF SODA

Is used for the nitrogen it contains and when quick action is wanted in the garden. It creates rapid growth, is odorless, very quickly and entirely soluble. It should be applied only when the plants are above the ground. Lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$9.00

Fertilizer Prices subject to market changes.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPLEMENTS

Cahoon's Patent Hand Seed Sower



For sowing alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, grass seeds, etc. The best machine of the kind in the market. The grain is held in tight sheet iron hopper, surrounded by a bag that will hold a bushel of seed. This is suspended by a strap from the operator's neck and held in position by a strap around the waist. The seed is thrown from eight to twenty feet on each side of the operator, the heaviest seed being, of course, thrown the greatest distance.

Price \$4.50

Royal Wheelbarrow Grass Seeder

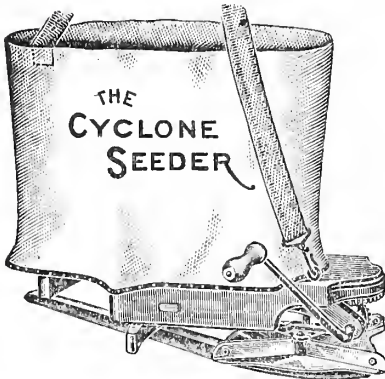
Wheelbarrow Grass Seeders have won for themselves first place among all kinds of grass seeders. They have demonstrated that they are the most accurate and economical machines for sowing Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa, and other small seeds broadcast. They run easily and sow evenly in windy weather. The quantity of seed sown is accurately governed by the wheel, which moves correspondingly slow or fast as the machine is run over the ground. This new seeder is constructed on up-to-date principles. It has a strong steel wheel thirty-two inches in diameter with an inch-and-a-quarter by one-quarter-inch tire, is operated by a device that engages the wheel close to the hub, having a working correspondingly easy. It is instantly thrown out of gear, and amount of seed sown is quickly governed by changing the pin in the index plate as thereon indicated. This seeder does not injure or bunch the seed, but distributes it evenly the full length of the hopper. We realize that we have competition in other kinds of seeders and wish to call your attention to this one point:

Please note that the wheelbarrow seeders offered for less money have wooden wheels. You know how long these wooden wheels will last in comparison with the steel wheels of the Royal.

No. 11. Single Hopper Seeder. Sows all small seeds like clover, timothy, and alfalfa with hopper 14 feet long. Price, each.....\$7.75

No. 12. Double Hopper Seeder. Sows all small seed like clover, timothy, alfalfa and also chaffy seeds like red top, orchard grass and clean blue grass, with hopper 14 feet long.

Weight of seeder complete, 40 to 50 pounds. Price, each.....\$9.00



The Cyclone Seeder

A good seed sower will pay for itself in the sowing of a few acres. Three-fourths of a bushel of seed distributed evenly will give better results than a bushel of seed poorly distributed.

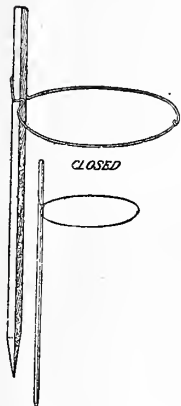
The Cyclone Seeder will distribute the seed perfectly even and will not throw it in an upward direction or against the operator but direct and evenly to the ground.

The machine is supplied with a patented interlock, double flange, non-solder tin distributing wheel and an automatic feed adjustment so that the seed can be let on or shut off instantly.

Three special features of the Cyclone are—Slant Feed Board, Sheet Steel Oscillating Feed Plate, Non-Solder Tin Distributing Wheel. Price, each.....\$2.00

THE ADJUSTO PLANT SUPPORT

PATENT APPLIED FOR



Here is the simplest, strongest and most efficient plant support we have ever seen.

The stake is of hardwood painted green and if repainted every season it will last for years. The heavy spring wire is also painted green and will not rust.

It is instantly adjusted to any height and can be adjusted as the plant grows without disturbing the plant. It is indispensable for Tomatoes, Roses, Paeonies, Dahlias, Hydrangeas, Carnations, and any other plants needing support.

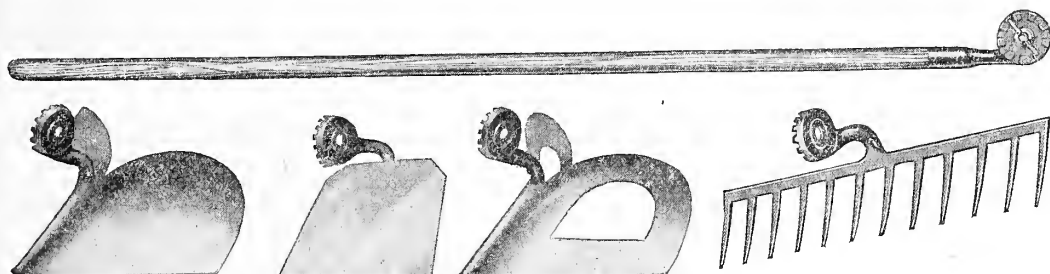
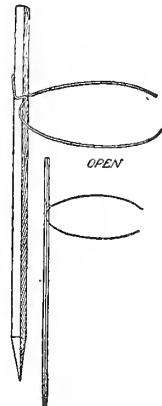
We guarantee this support to please you. Order a dozen or two with your seeds and if you are not satisfied you can return them and we will refund your money.

Three Foot.....15c each, \$1.75 per dozen.
Four Foot.....18c each, 2.00 per dozen.
Five Foot.....20c each, 2.25 per dozen.

Small Sizes for Flowers and Potted Plants.

18-inch.....8c each, \$0.85 per dozen.
24-inch.....10c each, 1.00 per dozen.

Postage Extra—Larger sizes weigh one pound each and small sizes about $\frac{1}{4}$ pound each.



THE SCHOENER HANDY GARDEN TOOL SET

TAKES THE BACK-ACHE OUT OF GARDENING

FOUR TOOLS IN ONE

PRICE COMPLETE ONLY \$3.75

This set consists of one handle and four interchangeable attachments:

1. Handy Hoe Plow. 2. Handy Hoe. 3. Pulverizing Cultivator. 4. Handy Rake.

The position of every tool is adjustable to any position on the handle either natural or reversed. This means that with the one handle and four attachments you can get an almost unlimited number of variations.

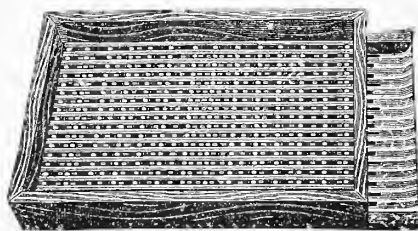
The Hoe-Plow when used in natural position is fine for opening a furrow and when set in reverse position covers the seed perfectly with one operation.

The Rake can be set at any angle and when reversed it is an ideal lawn rake. In this position it picks up everything without tearing the sod, for it skims rather than drags. In this position it also serves as a pulverizer to crush hard lumps in the garden.

REMEMBER. You always have the handle in a natural position. With these tools you stand erect and do twice as much work with less effort.

WITH THE SCHOENER SET YOU CAN

RAKE	CULTIVATE	MAKE SEED BEDS
HOE	LIST	COVER FURROWS
PLOW	PULVERIZE	
ALL FOR \$3.75		



PERFECTION CORN GRADER

PERFECTION CORN GRADER

Here is a small hand corn grader that will grade your seed corn in a very efficient and satisfactory manner. This grader is for the farmer and will more than pay for itself in a season. The double grader gets three grades and the single grader gets two grades.

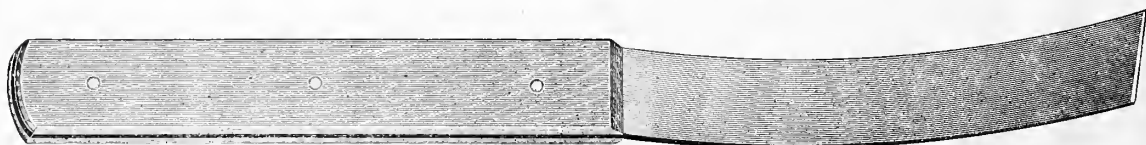
Price Double Grader, \$1.50.

HAGLUND'S HANDY HANGER

Here is a new device just patented that will make a hanging basket out of an ordinary flower pot, and not only this, it will also hold the saucer with the pot, so that there is no dripping of water and soiling of carpets and rugs when the plants are watered. This is the only device on the market that holds both pot and saucer. It holds the pot steady, level and cannot be shaken out by the wind. The hanger is cheap, efficient, and lasts a lifetime.

In ordering please state size of pot to be used.....Price 25c each, postpaid.

SMALL GARDEN IMPLEMENTS



HUMPHREY'S CONCAVE POTATO KNIFE

With the Concave Potato Knife seed potatoes can be cut better, and \$2.00 to \$3.00 an acre saved in seed and time by its use. The eyes cut with the knife have a compact piece and are surrounded by the greatest amount of tuber. If the same eye had been cut by a straight knife the piece would be thin, flat and broad, liable to dry up and decay before germinating.

Price, postpaid, 30c

SMALL GARDEN IMPLEMENTS

EXCELSIOR WEEDER



A very useful tool for weeding seed beds, stirring the ground, etc. This is one of the most useful tools in working the garden. No one should be without it. Each, 25c; postpaid 30c

COMBINATION WEEDER

Combining as it does both the rake and hoe, it is the most serviceable, durable and perfect weeder on the market. Allows weeding close to the plants, and is offered at about the same price as other weeders. Each, 35c, postpaid 40c.



LANG'S HAND WEEDER

One of the best of this class, allowing use of hand while working. Each, 25c, postpaid.



HAZELTINE WEEDER



One of the best, solid steel, good size and durable; in every general use over the country.

Each 25c; postpaid, 30c

STEEL TROWEL



It is one solid piece of steel and will out wear several of the ordinary sort. It is an article for which we have had many inquiries, filling a long felt want

Price 30c; postpaid, 40c.

USEFUL BOOKS FOR THE PRIVATE OR COMMERCIAL GARDENER

We carry in stock the following books on gardening, etc., which we will furnish postpaid to any address on receipt of price.

Practical Suggestions on Vegetable Culture. Price 25c
 Coburn's Book on Alfalfa. By F. D. Coburn. Price 50c
 Coburn's Large Book on Alfalfa.....Price \$2.00
 How to Grow Mushrooms.....Price 10c
 Helpful Hints to Broom Corn Growers..Price 10c
 Broom Corn and Brooms.....Price 25c
 Sweet Peas, Up-to-Date.....Price 10c

Celery for Profit. Illustrated. By Grenier. Price 50c
 How to Grow Asparagus. By Hexamer. Price 50c
 Lupton's How to Grow Cabbage and Cauliflower for Profit.....Price 30c
 New Rhubarb Culture.....Price 50c
 Onion Culture.....Price 50c
 Onions for Profit.....Price 25c

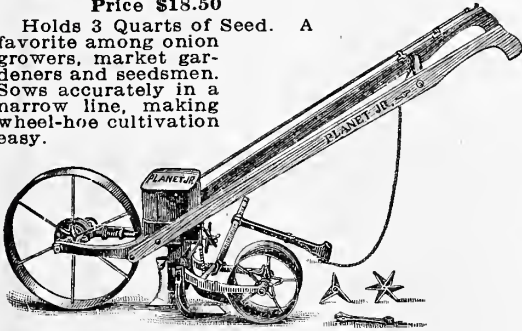
FARM TOOLS PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS

You can't afford to cultivate in the old slow back-breaking way. The Planet Jr. way takes the drudgery out of labor, and produces bigger, better crops. Planet Jrs. are the greatest time-savers ever invented for farm or garden; and the most economical cultivating tools you can use.

No. 3 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder

Price \$18.50

Holds 3 Quarts of Seed. A favorite among onion growers, market gardeners and seedsmen. Sows accurately in a narrow line, making wheel-hoe cultivation easy.



No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price, Complete, \$19.50

No. 4D, Hill and Drill Seeder, less the cultivating attachments \$15.50.



This accurate, durable and easy-running tool sows all garden seeds from the smallest up to peas and beans in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, or in drills at the proper thickness and depth; rolling down and marking out the next row all at one passage. No time is lost. No seed is wasted. By removing the seeder parts you have a first-class single wheel hoe with a set of specially hardened steel tools. Makes the care of a garden a pleasure as well as very profitable. Can be used successfully by men, women or growing boys.

No. 25 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price, \$23.00



This combination is intended for gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a double wheel hoe to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy seeders and wheel hoes separately. As a seeder it is practically the same as the Planet Jr. No. 4, and as a wheel hoe has the same steel frames and cultivating attachments as the Planet Jr. No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe.

No. 28 Planet, Jr., Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.

Price, Com. \$23.00



The No. 28 is one of our best and most complete hill and drill seeder and single wheel hoe. Accuracy of construction makes for accuracy in operation. Saves seed and labor, and insures a more even stand of plants and a more satisfactory crop.

No. 1 Planet Jr. Combined Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Holds 3 Pints
Price, Complete,
\$15.50



The older Planet Jr. No. 1 Seeder has given complete satisfaction over 30 years, are used the world over, and except our hill and drill seeders are the most perfect known.

No. 6 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price, \$26.00



Holds over
2 Quarts
of Seed

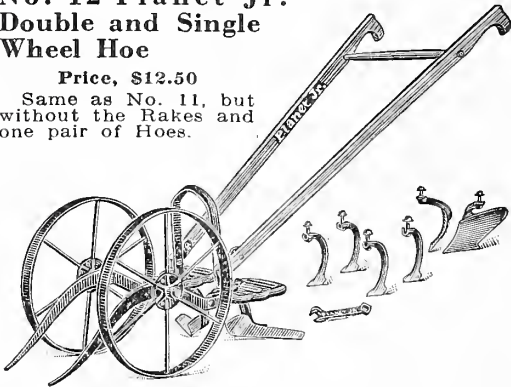
WHAT IT WILL DO. It drops all garden seeds in hills and sows in drills, with the greatest regularity, in a narrow line, to any exact depth required, covers rolls down and marks the next row, all at one passage. As a wheel hoe, it hoes, cultivates and plows all garden crops, completing a row at every passage, up to 16 inches in width.

Planet Jr. tools are the product of a practical farmer's inventive genius and manufacturing experience of half a century. Last a lifetime. Fully guaranteed.

No. 12 Planet Jr. Double and Single Wheel Hoe

Price, \$12.50

Same as No. 11, but without the Rakes and one pair of Hoes.



This tool is identical with No. 11 Double Wheel Hoe, except that it has one pair plows, one pair hoes, four cultivator teeth and a pair of leaf-lifters only, and is sold at a correspondingly less price. The attachments sold with No. 12 are what gardeners use most, and the others can be added as wanted.

No. 13 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe

Price, \$9.00

This tool is the No. 12, with 6-inch hoes only, these being the tools that are most used. Any of the attachments shown with No. 11 may be added at any time.

No. 13½ Planet Jr. Double Wheel Disc Hoe

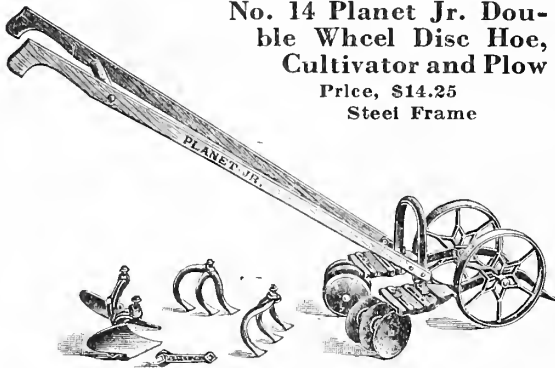
Weight, 33 lbs.

Same as No. 14, but has one pair of discs and one pair of leaf lifters only.....Price complete \$11.00

No. 14 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Disc Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price, \$14.25

Steel Frame



This new tool will give excellent satisfaction; is especially pleasing to all who work peat lands. There are three oil tempered discs on each side. The frame is steel.

The set of prong cultivator teeth are constructed on entirely new lines, and will be found invaluable in general cultivation.

The plows are the regular Planet Jr. model and are continually valuable for furrowing, covering and plowing.

No. 38 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Disc Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price, Complete as in cut, \$11.50

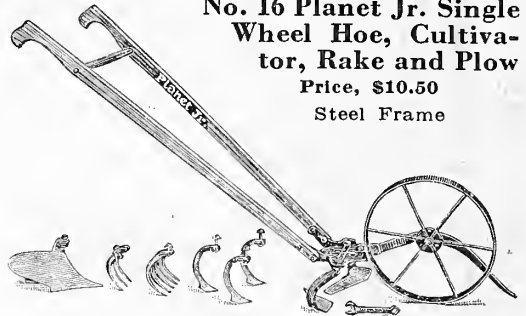
Packed, weight, 29 pounds

One set discs, one pair three-pronged cultivator teeth, one plow, one leaf lifter.

No. 16 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow

Price, \$10.50

Steel Frame



These Single Wheel Hoes are the highest type of their class. They have a great variety of attachments which adapt them to a large variety of work, and there is scarcely any garden cultivation they will not do.

Nos. 16, 17, 17½ and 18 have the same steel wheels, frames and handles, but the attachments sold with each vary.

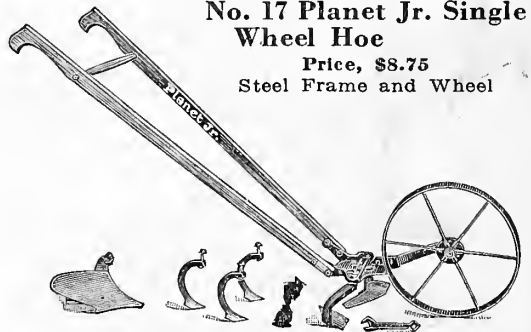
The handles are adjustable in height. The frame is steel, convenient and strong with quick change device by which to exchange the tools without removing the nuts.

All attachments are of a special pattern, carefully tested by practical men; no others ever offered compare with them.

No. 17 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe

Price, \$8.75

Steel Frame and Wheel



You can do more and better hoeing with it in one day than you can do in three days with a hand hoe. The No. 17 has a pair of 6-inch hoes, a plow and a set of cultivator teeth, an outfit sufficient for most garden work.

No. 17½ Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe

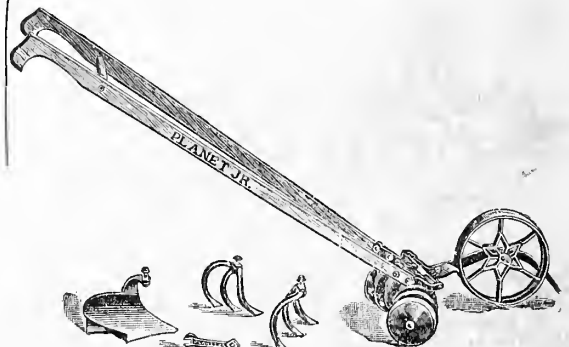
Price, \$7.60. Weight, 21 lbs.

This tool is identical with No. 16, except in equipment. The pair of 6-inch hoes, three cultivator teeth and leaf lifter which go with it, are all the finest of their kind.

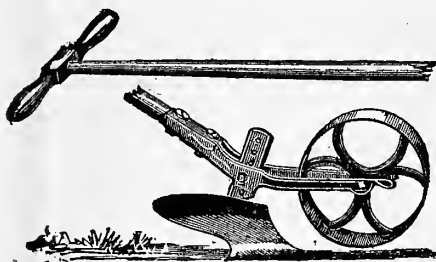
No. 18 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe

Price, \$6.25. Weight, 19 lbs.

This has one pair of 6-inch hoes only—the tools that are most constantly useful throughout the season. Other attachments can be added as needed.



No. 38 PLANET JR.



Packed weight, 14 lbs.

Fire-Fly Garden Plow

Price, \$4.00

THIS TOOL IS EXCEEDINGLY USEFUL to owners of small gardens. It will throw a furrow four to six inches wide and one to three inches deep, and deeper by going twice. Furrows for manure or seeds can be opened and covered. In cultivating, plow away, weed the row and plow back again. This tool will enable a busy man to do in his spare minutes nearly all the work of a family garden. Chicken raisers find it of great advantage in plowing up their scratching yards.

Planet Jr. Twelve-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer

No. 90 COMPLETE (WITH STEEL LEVER WHEEL AND PULVERIZER), \$20.00

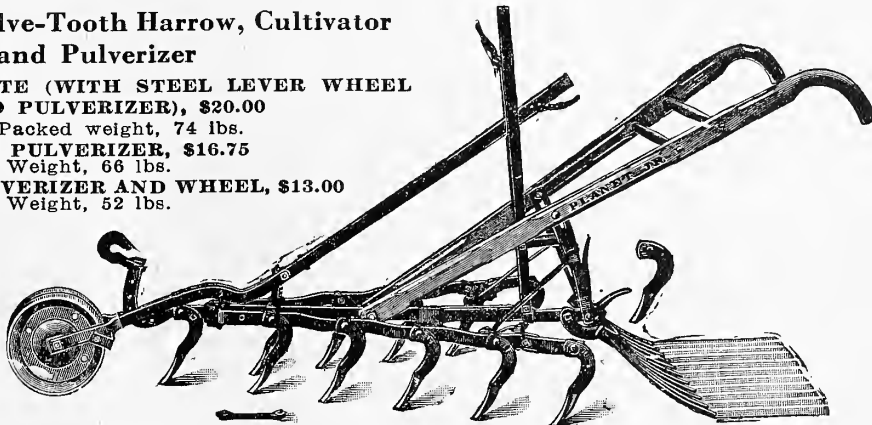
Packed weight, 74 lbs.

NO. 90B LESS PULVERIZER, \$16.75

Weight, 66 lbs.

NO. 90D LESS PULVERIZER AND WHEEL, \$13.00

Weight, 52 lbs.

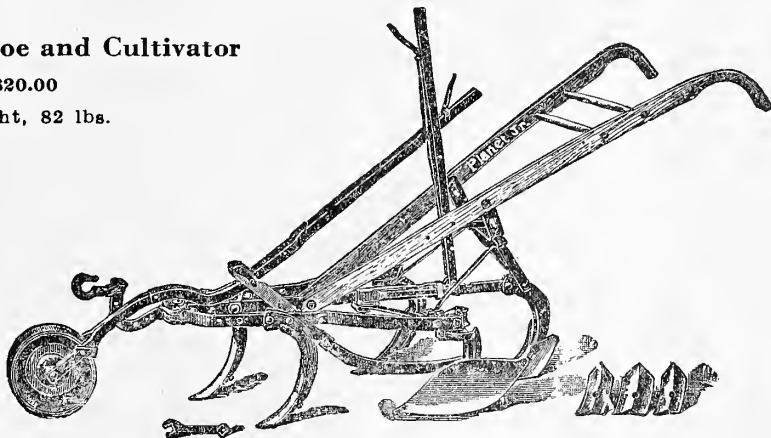


Gardeners cultivate better than formerly and find it pays. The chisel-shaped teeth on this tool go as deep or shallow as you like, close to row, without injuring plants, cut out all weeds, stir the soil and mellow and fine it as with a garden rake. Any width from 12 to 32 inches. A special favorite with strawberry and tobacco growers, market gardeners, truckers and small fruit growers. The wheel won't clog; the pulverizer leaves the ground in perfect condition for seeding or plant setting.

No 8 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator

Price, \$20.00

Packed weight, 82 lbs.



Equipment:

Four 3-inch plates.

One 4-inch plate.

Two side hoes.

One 7-inch shovel.

THE "PLANET JR." No. 8 HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR. Probably no other cultivating machine is so widely known as the "Planet Jr." Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator, for it is in use throughout the civilized world. It is so strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle.

The Frame is longer than usual and about one and a half inches higher, making a tool that will not clog easily.

The Standards are formed up hollow with round throats of stiff steel, they polish quickly and free themselves readily from obstructions and they clasp the frame and strengthen it.

The Depth is under perfect control by means of a new lever wheel and the new patented depth regulator which is moved instantly in unison by a single lever making exact work, steadying the machine and relieving the operator.

The Expander. This is an entirely new pattern, superior to all other forms, exceedingly strong, simple, accurate and positive in all positions.

Handles and Braces. These are also new and the most effective and stiffest combination known, at once making the tool rigid, yet allowing every adjustment of handles in height and sidewise.

The Reversible Side Hoes. Patented, are an important part of the implement. As shown in the cut, they act as plows and hillers, but when turned end for end the tool becomes a genuine hoe, working so closely that an immense amount of hard labor is avoided.

Every part is perfected to make the tool acceptable to the farmer who knows the best is cheapest.

USEFUL TABLES

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Number of Hills

Pole Beans.....	1 qt. to	50
Corn.....	1 qt. to	200
Cucumbers.....	1 oz. to	50
Watermelons.....	1 oz. to	30
Muskmelons.....	1 oz. to	60
Pumpkins.....	1 oz. to	20
Squash.....	1 oz. to	30
Okra.....	1 oz. to	100

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Length of Drill

		Feet of Drill
Asparagus.....	1 oz.	50
Beet.....	1 oz.	60
Beans—Dwarf.....	1 lb.	70
Carrot.....	1 oz.	150
Endive.....	1 oz.	100
Okra.....	1 oz.	40
Onions.....	1 oz.	50
Onion Sets.....	1 lb.	20
Parsley.....	1 oz.	125
Parsnips.....	1 oz.	150
Peas.....	1 lb.	60
Radishes.....	1 oz.	100
Salsify.....	1 oz.	60
Spinach.....	1 oz.	100
Turnip.....	1 oz.	150

Table Showing the Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre of Given Distance

Dist. apart	No. Trees	Dist. apart	No. Trees
1 foot.....	43,500	9 feet.....	537
1½ feet.....	19,300	12 feet.....	302
2 feet.....	10,890	15 feet.....	193
2½ feet.....	9,960	18 feet.....	134
3 feet.....	4,840	21 feet.....	98
4 feet.....	2,632	24 feet.....	75
5 feet.....	1,740	27 feet.....	59
6 feet.....	1,210	38 feet.....	40

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Number of Plants

Asparagus.....	1 oz.	300
Cabbage.....	1 oz.	2,000
Cauliflower.....	1 oz.	2,000
Celery.....	1 oz.	2,500
Leek.....	1 oz.	1,500
Endive.....	1 oz.	3,000
Egg Plant.....	1 oz.	1,000
Lettuce.....	1 oz.	3,000
Pepper.....	1 oz.	1,000
Tomato.....	1 oz.	1,300
Thyme.....	1 oz.	4,000
Sage.....	1 oz.	1,000
Savory.....	1 oz.	2,000
Marjoram.....	1 oz.	1,500
Rhubarb.....	1 oz.	1,500

Weights Per Bushel and Amounts of Seed Sown to the Acre

	Lbs. per bu.	Am. Lbs. to Acre
Alfalfa Clover.....	60	20 to 30
White Clover.....	60	6 to 8
Red Clover.....	60	12 to 15
Alsike Clover.....	60	6 to 8
Timothy.....	45	10 to 15
Blue Grass.....	14	30 to 40
Mixed Grasses.....	14	30 to 40
English Rye Grass.....	20	15 to 25
Oats.....	32	32 to 64
Barley.....	48	60 to 90
Corn.....	56	8 to 12
Orchard Grass.....	14	20 to 30
Hungarian.....	50	25 to 35
Common Millet.....	50	25 to 40
German Millet.....	50	25 to 40
Hemp.....	44	35 to 55
Flax.....	56	30 to 40
Buckwheat.....	56	25 to 50
Rye.....	56	60 to 90
Wheat.....	60	60 to 90
Sugar Cane for Fodder.....	50	50 to 100
Peas, Field.....	60	90 to 120
Top Onion Sets.....	28	250 to 300

In Drills

	No. Lbs. to Acre
Dwarf Beans.....	75 to 90
Early Peas.....	65 to 85
Marrowfat Peas.....	60 to 80
Beets.....	6 to 8
Mangel Wurzel.....	4 to 6
Carrots.....	2 to 3
Onions.....	4 to 5
Onions for Sets.....	20 to 30
Onion Sets.....	300 to 350
Parsnips.....	4 to 5
Radishes.....	5 to 8
Rutabagas.....	1 to 1½
Spinach.....	8 to 10
Salsify.....	10 to 12

Number of Tree Seeds to One Pound

	About
American White Ash.....	10,000
Apple.....	12,000
Arbor Vitae American.....	300,000
Austrian Pine.....	25,000
Ailanthus.....	20,000
Balsam Fir.....	80,000
Black Cherry.....	4,000
Black or Yellow Locust.....	30,000
Box Elder.....	15,000
Catalpa Speciosa.....	20,000
Catalpa Teas Japan.....	70,000
Cherry Pine.....	1,000
European Elm.....	50,000
European Linden.....	5,000
Gum, Eucalyptus.....	20,000
Hemlock Spruce.....	100,000
Hickory Nut.....	50
Honey Locust.....	2,500
Mammoth Maple.....	7,000
Mulberry, all kinds.....	200,000
Norway Spruce.....	70,000
Osage Orange.....	10,000
Paw Paw.....	400
Peach.....	200
Pear and Quince.....	15,000
Red Cedar.....	8,000
Soft Maple.....	2,000
Sugar Maple.....	7,000
Sweet Chestnut.....	100
Sycamore Maple.....	6,000
Walnut.....	25

Table to Assist Farmers and Gardeners in Making Accurate Estimate of the Amount of Land in Different Fields Under Cultivation.

10 rods x 16 rods equal.....	1 acre
8 rods x 20 rods equal.....	1 acre
5 rods x 32 rods equal.....	1 acre
4 rods x 40 rods equal.....	1 acre
5 yards x 968 yards equal.....	1 acre
10 yards x 484 yards equal.....	1 acre
40 yards x 121 yards equal.....	1 acre
209 feet x 209 feet equal.....	1 acre
200 feet x 108.9 feet equal.....	¼ acre
100 feet x 145.2 feet equal.....	¼ acre
100 feet x 108.9 feet equal.....	¼ acre

Weight of Manure and Fertilizers to Apply to Different Crops per Acre

Potatoes.....	Stable 15 to 30 tons
Mangel Wurzel.....	Stable 20 to 30 tons
Carrots.....	Stable 12 to 20 tons
Beans.....	Stable 12 to 20 tons
Onions.....	Stable 25 to 40 tons
Nitrate of Soda and Potash.....	250 lbs.
Salt.....	250 to 500 lbs.
Soot.....	1,000 to 1,500 lbs.
Concentrated Fertilizers for garden or field cultures.....	500 to 800 lbs.

Maturity Table

Beans, table use.....	40 to 50 days
Beets, table use.....	50 to 70 days
Cabbages, early for cutting.....	70 to 80 days
Cabbages, late for cutting.....	100 to 120 days
Carrots, table use.....	60 to 70 days
Celery, table use.....	120 to 140 days
Sweet Corn, table use.....	65 to 80 days
Cucumbers, table use.....	45 to 60 days
Lettuce, table use.....	40 to 50 days
Melons, table use.....	65 to 120 days
Onions, for Storage.....	80 to 120 days
Peas, table use.....	50 to 70 days
Radishes, table use.....	25 to 45 days
Tomatoes, table use.....	90 to 100 days
Turnips for Storage.....	65 to 90 days

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PARCEL POST REGULATIONS.

When goods are wanted by parcel post, postage must be added, as we do not mail goods free except Flower and Vegetable Seeds in packets, ounces, quarter of pound and 1 pound. Beans, Corn and Peas also are not mailed free and postage must be added.



Weight in Pounds	Local	ZONES					
		First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth
1	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09
2	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17
3	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25
4	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33
5	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41
6	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49
7	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57
8	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65
9	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73
10	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81
11	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89
12	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97
13	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.06
14	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13
15	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21
16	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29
17	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37
18	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45
19	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53
20	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61

For Parcels over 20 lbs. add as below:
 Local, 1c. for every additional two pounds.
 1st and 2nd. 10. for every additional pound.
 3rd. 2 cts. for every additional pound.
 4th. 4 cts. for every additional pound.
 5th. 6 cts. for every additional pound.
 6th. 8 cts. for every additional pound.

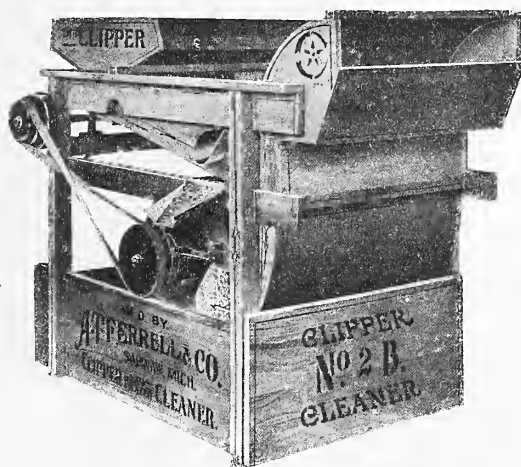
Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less, except books, seeds and plants, require 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, any distance. Parcels containing seeds, plants or books weighing 8 ounces or less require 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, any distance. All parcels weighing more than the above require postage according to distance at the pound rate shown in the following table, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound.

Local, First and Second Zones will carry 70 lb. packages; all other zones 50 lbs. is the limit.

Cleaned Seeds and Grains

Give Better Results When Planted and Better Prices When Sold

If you have any quantity of seed or grain, either to sell or to sow, the Clipper Mill will pay for itself in a short time. We have been using these mills in all our warehouses for over thirty years and we know they do first-class work. You have no doubt admired the purity and cleanliness of some of our high-grade seeds. These were cleaned on Clipper Mills.



	No. 1-B	No. 2-B
Capacity—Wheat and other Grain.....	20 Bu. per Hour	25 Bu. per Hour
Capacity—Clover and other Seeds.....	10 Bu. per Hour	15 Bu. per Hour
Size of Screens.....	19 x 22½ Inches	25 x 22½ Inches
Shipping Weight.....	185 lbs.	210 lbs.
Price.....	\$32.50	\$42.50

The Clipper Mills are made by skilled and competent workmen, are nicely finished with three coats of paint and varnish and are first class in every respect.

Each Mill comes equipped with a set of ten zinc and two wire screens and we believe this screen equipment is not equaled by any other farm mill on the market. These screens will clean Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Clovers, Alfalfa, Timothy, Millet, Milo Maize, Kaffir Corn, Cane, Peas, Beans, Cow Peas, and in fact practically all seeds and grains.

The special feature of the Clipper, and a feature that is found on no other mill, is the VERTICAL AIR BLAST. The screens make separations based on the difference in size of the kernels, and the vertical air blast make separations based on the difference in weight. For instance, in cleaning seed wheat, if the blast is properly regulated all the light shrunken kernels can be blown out or separated, leaving only the largest heaviest, plumpseed grain, which is the choicest kind of seed. This can also be done with Oats, Barley, Rye or other seeds.

Every farmer should clean his Wheat, Oats, Barley and other seeds and sow only the plumpest, heaviest and best seed. The increase in the yield will pay for the mill several times over.

The No. 2-B differs from the No. 1-B only in size and capacity. Both machines are equipped with a set of 12 screens for general farm use. The No. 2-B is larger and of course does not turn as easily as the No. 1-B. For cleaning large quantities of grain or beans by hand we recommend the No. 1-B, but if you have a gas engine or other power, the No. 2-B is very satisfactory for cleaning grain or beans. Either Mill will do strictly first-class work of Clovers, Timothy, Alfalfa and all kinds of seed, whether operated by hand or power.

We can furnish a 6-inch diameter driving pulley for either mill for 50 cents postpaid.

THE BARTELDES SEED CO.

KANSAS SEED HOUSE

LAWRENCE, KANS.

**BARTELDES
COLOSSAL ZINNIA**

**15c
PER PACKET**

